The New-York Times.

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THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Correspondence on the Reopening of Negotiations.

Why the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty was Rejected.

A Statement of the Grievances of the United States.

Review of British Acts During the War.

The Proposition for a Transfer to Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The correspondence on the *Alabama* negotiations, which was sent to the Senate to-day, in response to Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, brings the matter down to the 6th of November, but does not cover the assent of the British Government to the propositions to include the question of maritime law, of which our Government had since been advised, and which was announced in the TIMES of Monday. Mr. SUMNER is understood to speak in terms of high commendation of the manner in which Secretary FISH has presented the case to the English Cabinet. The leading features of the correspondence are given below.

REJECTION OF THE CLAIMS CONVENTION.

Secretary FISH, in a dispatch to Mr. MOTLEY of May 15, 1869, recounts the circumstances under which the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty was rejected by the Senate—circumstances which are fresh in the recollection of the public, and goes on to remark:

It is wholly unnecessary to say to statesmen of the intelligence which always marks those of the British Empire that the rejection of a treaty by the Senate of the United States implies no act of discourtesy to the Government with which the treaty may have been negotiated. The United States can enter into no treaty without the advice and consent of the Senate; and that advice and consent to be intelligent must be discriminating, and their refusal can be no subject of complaint and can give no occasion for dissatisfaction or criticism. On the 12th of May, 1803, a convention between the United States and Great Britain for settling the boundaries on our Northeastern and Northwestern frontier was signed at London by Mr. RUFUS KING and Lord HUESKESBURY, on the part of their respective Governments, and submitted to the Senate by President JEFFERSON with a message on the 24th of October in that year. The Senate approved of the convention, but upon the condition that the fifth article should be expunged, a condition which was never complied with. Upon one point the President and the Senate and the overwhelming mass of the people are convinced, namely, that the convention, from its character and terms, or from the time of its negotiation, or from the circumstances attending its negotiation, would not have removed the sense of existing grievance, would not have afforded real substantial satisfaction to the people, would not have proved a hearty, cordial settlement of the pending questions, but would have left a feeling of dissatisfaction inconsistent with the relations which the President desires to have firmly established between two great nations of common origin, common language and objects in the advancement of the civilization of the age. The President believes the rejection of the convention to have been in the interests of peace and in the direction of a more perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries; and in this belief he fully approved the action of the Senate. That action is quite recent, and has been the cause of some excitement and popular discussion on both sides of the Atlantic, and, possibly, of some little disappointment, if not of irritation, in England. The tone of the Press and the proclaimed opinions of some public men in each country, suggest that the present is not the most hopeful moment to enter upon a renewed discussion either of the objections to the lately proposed convention, or of the basis of a renewed negotiation. A suspension of the discussion on these questions for a short time will allow the subsidence of any excitement growing out of the negotiation or rejection of the treaty, and will enable the two Governments to approach the more readily to a solution of their differences. But in communicating with Lord CLARENDON you will be particular to assure him that the desire on our part is, that their suspension be limited to the shortest possible time consistent with its object. The President hopes that Her Majesty's Government will view the propriety of the suspension in the same light in which he proposes it, as wholly in the interest and solely with a view to an early and friendly settlement of the question between the two Governments. He hopes that when the question shall again be considered, it may comport with the views of Her Majesty's Government to embrace within the scope of the negotiation some agreement by the two Governments defining their respective rights and duties as neutrals, in case the other Government become unfortunately involved in war with a third Power. The absence of some agreement or definition on this subject was among the causes leading to the rejection of the recent convention, under which, had it been adopted by the two countries, none of the grave questions which have arisen would have been passed upon by a tribunal whose decision either party, much less other nations, would regard as authority, so as to prevent repetition or retaliation. It might indeed well have occurred in the event of the selection by lot of the arbitrator or umpire, in different cases involving, however, precisely the same principles that different awards resting upon antagonistic principles might have been made. If, however, the two great leading maritime commercial nations of the world establish a rule to govern themselves, each with respect to the other, they may reasonably hope that their conclusion will be accepted by the other Powers, and will become for the future recognized as a part of the public law of the civilized world. The President recognizes the right of every Power, when a civil conflict has arisen within another State, and has attained a sufficient complexity, magnitude and completeness, to define its own relations and those of its citizens and subjects toward the parties to the conflict, so far as their rights and interest are necessarily affected by the conflict. The necessity and propriety of the original concession of belligerency by Great Britain at the time it was made have been contested, and are not admitted. They certainly are questionable, but the President regards that concession as a part of the case only so far as it shows the beginning and the animus of that course of conduct which resulted so disastrously to the United States. It is important in that it foreshadows subsequent events. There were other nations that acted contemporaneously with England in making a similar concession; but it was in England only that the concession was supplemented by acts causing direct damage to the United States. The President is careful to make this discrimination, because he is anxious as much as possible to simplify the case, and to bring into view these subsequent acts, which are so important to determining the question between the two countries.

SCENE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1869.

SIR: The President wishes that whenever negotiations or discussions on the subject of the "*Alabama* claims," so-called, shall be renewed, they be considered in the United States; and he desires that at the proper time you should convey this wish to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is impossible, at present, to say when that time will arrive, but it will certainly have arrived whenever the British Government shall propose a discussion, or shall intimate a desire to reopen the negotiation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.
To JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., &c.

RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS—OUR GRIEVANCE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1869.

SIR: When you left here upon your mission the moment was not thought to be the most hopeful to enter upon renewed discussion or negotiations with the Government of Great Britain on the subject of the claims of this Government against that of Her Majesty, and you were instructed to convey to Lord CLARENDON the opinion of the President, that a suspension of the discussion for a short period might allow the subsidence of any excitement or irritation growing out of events then recent, and might enable the two Governments to approach more readily to a solution of their differences. You have informed me that Lord CLARENDON saw no objection to this course, and agreed with you that it would be well to give time for emotions, which had been excited of late, to subside. The President is inclined to believe that sufficient time may have now elapsed to allow subsidence of those emotions, and that thus it may be opportune and convenient at the present conjunction to place in your hands for appropriate use a dispassionate exposition of the just causes of complaint of the Government of the United States against that of Great Britain. In order to do this in a satisfactory manner, it is necessary to go back to the very beginning of the acts and events which have, in their progress and consummation, so much disturbed the otherwise amicable relations of the two Governments.

When in the Winter of 1860 and 1861, certain States of the American Union undertook by ordinances of secession to separate themselves from the others, and to constitute of their own volition and by force a new and independent Republic, under the name of the Confederate States of America, there existed between Great Britain and the United States a condition of profound peace, their political relations were professedly and apparently of the most friendly character, and their commercial and financial relations were as close and intimate in fact as they seemed to be cordial in spirit—such as become the two great, liberal, progressive and maritime and commercial Powers of the world. Associated as they were by strong ties of common interest, language and traditions, the Government of the United States had no reason to presume that the amicable sentiment of the British Government would be diminished, or otherwise prejudicially affected by the occurrence of domestic insurrection within the United States any more than those of the latter had been impaired by the occurrence of the rebellion in British India; or might be impaired by such occurrence elsewhere in the dominion of Great Britain. Least of all could the Government of the United States anticipate hostility toward it, and special friendship for the insurgents of the seceding States, in view of the inducements and objects of that insurrection, which avowedly, and as every statesman, whether in Europe or America, well knew, and as the very earliest mention of the insurrection in the House of Commons indicated, were to secure the establishment of a perpetual and exclusive slaveholding republic. In such a contest the Government of the United States was entitled to expect the earnest good will, sympathy and moral support of Great Britain. It was with painful astonishment, therefore, that the United States Government received information of the decision of Her Majesty's Government which had already been made, namely, on the 6th day of May, 1861, and was announced on that day in the House of Commons by her Ministers, and was followed by the issue on the 13th of May, 1861, of a proclamation, which in effect recognized the insurgents as a belligerent Power, and raised them to the same level of neutral rights with the United States. The President does not deny, on the contrary he maintains, that every sovereign Power decides for itself on its responsibility the question whether or not it will at a given time accord the *status* of belligerency to the insurgent subjects of another Power, as also the larger question of the independence of such subjects and their accession to the family of sovereign States. But the rightfulness of such an act depends on the occasion and the circumstances, and it is an act like the sovereign act of war, which the morality of the public law and practice requires should be deliberate, reasonable and just in reference to surrounding facts; national belligerency, indeed, like national independence, being but an existing fact officially recognized as such, without which such a declaration is only the indirect manifestation of a particular line of policy. The precipitancy of the declaration of the Queen's Government, as Mr. BRIGHT characterized it, the remarkable celerity, undue and unfriendly haste with which it was made, appears in its having been determined on the 6th of May, four days prior to the arrival in London of any official knowledge of the President's proclamation of April 17, 1861, by reference to which the Queen's proclamation has since been defended, and that it was actually signed on the 13th of May, the very day of the arrival of Mr. ADAMS, the new American Minister, as if in the particular aim of forestalling and preventing explanations on the part of the United States. The prematureness of the measure is further shown by the very tenor of the proclamation, which sets forth its own reason, namely: "Whereas, hostilities have unhappily commenced between the United States of America and certain States styling themselves 'the Confederate States of America.'" Moreover, it is not pretended by the proclamation that war exists, but only a contest, in reference to which it is not unimportant to note that the language used is such as would fitly apply to parties wholly independent one of the other, so as thus to negative or to suppress at least the critical circumstances that this bare commencement of hostilities—this incipient contest—was a mere domestic act of insurrection within the United States. But that which conclusively shows the unseasonable precipitancy of the measure is the fact that on that day (May 13, 1861,) and, indeed, until long afterward not a battle had been fought between the insurgents and the United States, nor a combat even, save the solitary and isolated attack on Fort Sumter. Did such a bare commencement of hostilities constitute belligerency? Plainly not. There was at that time no such thing as a population elevated into a force and by the prosecution of war, which Mr. CANNING points out as the test of belligerent condition. The assumed belligerency of the insurgents was a fiction—a war on paper only, not the field; like a paper blockade, the anticipation of a supposed belligerency to come, but which might never have come if not thus anticipated and encouraged by the Queen's Government. Indeed, as forcibly put by Mr. ADAMS, the Queen's declaration had the effect of creating posterior belligerency, instead of merely acknowledging an actual fact, and that belligerency, so far as it was maintained, proceeded from the ports of Great Britain alone, with the aid and coöperation of the subjects of Great Britain. Secretary FISH proceeds to state certain circumstances under which recognition of belligerent rights might be forced upon a neutral Power, and continues: There was no such fact of necessity—no such fact of continued and flagrant existing hostilities, to justify the action of Great Britain in the present case. Hence the United States felt constrained at the time to regard the proclamation as the sign of a purpose of unfriendliness to them, and of friendliness to the insurgents, which purpose could not fail to aggravate all the evils of the pending contest to strengthen the insurgents, and to embarrass the legitimate Government. And so it proved; for, as time went on, as the insurrection from political came at length to be military, as the sectional controversy in the United States proceeded to exhibit itself in the organization of great armies and fleets, and in the prosecution of hostilities on a scale of gigantic magnitude. Then it was that the spirit of the Queen's proclamation showed itself in the event—seeing that in virtue of that proclamation maritime enterprises in the ports of Great Britain which would otherwise have been piratical were rendered lawful, and to the end continued to be the arsenal, the navy yard and the treasury of the insurgent confederates. A spectacle was thus presented without precedent or parallel in the history of civilized nations. Great Britain, although the professed friend of the United States, yet in time of avowed internal peace permitted armed cruisers to be fitted out and harbored and equipped in her ports, to cruise against the merchant ships of the United States, and to burn and destroy them until our maritime commerce was swept from the ocean. The merchant vessels were destroyed, particularly by captors who had no ports of their own in which to refit or condemn prizes, and whose only nationality was the quarter decks of their ships, built and dispatched to sea, and not seldom in name, still professedly owned in Great Britain. Earl RUSSELL truly said: "It so happens that in this conflict the Confederates have no ports except those of the Mersey and the Clyde from which to send out ships to cruise against the Federals." The number of our ships thus directly destroyed amounted to nearly two hundred, and the value of property destroyed to many millions. Indirectly the effect was to increase the rate of insurance in the United States, to diminish exports and imports, and otherwise obstruct domestic industry and production, and to take away from the United States its immense foreign commerce, and to transfer this to the merchant vessels of Great Britain; so that while in the year 1860 the foreign merchant tonnage of the United States amounted to 2,546,237 tons, in 1866 it had sunk to 1,492,923 tons. This depreciation is represented by a corresponding increase in the tonnage of Great Britain during the same period to the amount of 1,120,650 tons; and the amount of commerce abstracted from the United States and transferred to Great Britain, during the same period, is in still greater proportion. Thus, in effect, war against the United States was carried on from the ports of Great Britain, by British subjects, in the name of the Confederates. Mr. COBDEN, in the House of Commons, characterized by these very words the acts permitted or suffered by the British Government: "You have been carrying on war from these shores against the United States," he said, "and have been inflicting an amount of damage on the country greater than would have been produced by many ordinary wars." The guarantee of these facts may be appreciated by considering what had happened at other periods. In the latter period of the war of the French Revolution Great Britain was compelled to strain every nerve to maintain herself against the power of NAPOLEON. In such straits, by a sort of war in disguise, she trespassed on the rights of neutrals, with special prejudice of the United States, to the result at length of solemn war between the two nations; but neither in the events which preceded that war, nor in the events of the war itself, did the United States suffer more at the hands of Great Britain than we did by the late rebellion, by the aid, direct or indirect, which she afforded to the Confederate insurgent States; for, while on the ocean our merchant service was destroyed by cruisers sent out from Great Britain, and our military service was mainly occupied in watching and counter-working blockade runners fitted out in Great Britain by the official agents of the insurgents, on the land it was in like manner the munitions of war and the wealth, drawn by the insurgents from Great Britain, which enabled them to withstand, year after year, the arms of the United States. In the midst of all this, remonstrances of the Government of the United States were prompt, earnest and persistent. Our Minister in London appealed to the international amity of the British Government. He called on it to discharge the obligation of neutrality. He invoked the aid of the municipal laws of Great Britain. Ample proofs of the wrongs committed were submitted to the Queen's Government. Indeed, these wrongs were open, notorious, perpetrated in the face of day—the subject of debate and boast even in the House of Commons. The Queen's Ministers excused themselves by alleged defects in the municipal law of the country. Learned counsel either advised that the wrongs committed did not constitute violations of the municipal law, or else gave sanction to artful devices of deceit to cover up such violations of law; and, strange to say, the Courts of England or of Scotland, up to the very highest, were occupied month after month with judicial technicalities of statute constructions in this respect, while the Queen's Government itself, including the omnipotent Parliament, which might have settled these questions in one hour by appropriate legislation, sat with folded arms as if unmindful of its international obligations, and suffered ship after ship to be constructed in its ports to wage war on the United States. We hold that the international duty of the Queen's Government in this respect was above and independent of the municipal laws of England. It was a sovereign duty, attaching to Great Britain as a sovereign power. The municipal law was but a means of repressing or punishing individual wrong-doers. The law of nations was the true and proper rule of duty for the Government. If the municipal laws were defective, that was a domestic inconvenience of concern only to the local government, and for it to remedy or not, by suitable legislation, as it pleased. But no sovereign Power can rightfully plead the defect of its own domestic penal statutes as justification or extenuation of an international wrong done to another sovereign Power. When the defects of the existing laws of Parliament had become apparent, the Government of the United States earnestly entreated the Queen's Ministers to provide the required remedy, as it would have been easy to do by a proper act of Parliament. But this the Queen's Government refused. The United States, at an early day in their history, had set the example of repressing violations of neutrality to the prejudice of Great Britain by their own authority, and in the discharge of their own national duty, without waiting for the assistance of municipal statute. They afterward enacted such statutes for their own convenience, and as attestation of their good faith toward other nations; and on special occasions, where defects were perceived in such cases, we enacted new ones to meet the case, not deeming that such legislation was derogatory to our public dignity, but on the contrary conceiving that in so doing we best consulted the highest dictates of national dignity, self-respect and public honor; and if Great Britain had so understood her national duty on this occasion she would have done much to save the two countries from the present controversy and all its possible consequences. Once before, in its intercourse with the United States, the Queen's Government had fallen into the error of assuming that municipal laws constitute the measure of international rights and obligations, that is to say, when official agents of the British Government attempted to enlist military recruits in the neutral countries of Prussia, the United States and elsewhere for service against Russia, on the hypothesis that if the prohibitions of municipal law could be evaded, that would suffice, overlooking the paramount considerations of the respect due to the sovereign rights of the neutral Power. So on the present occasion, the Queen's Ministers seem to have committed the error of assuming that they needed not to look beyond their own local laws, executed for their own domestic convenience, and might, under cover of the deficiencies of that law, disregard their sovereign duties toward another sovereign Power. Nor was it in our judgment any adequate excuse for the Queen's Ministers, who profess extreme tenderness of private rights or apprehension of action for damages in case of any attempt to arrest the many ships which either in England or Scotland were with ostentation publicly being constructed to cruise against the United States. Surely that was an imaginary difficulty, or if a real one it presented the election between a serious complication of relations with the United States and the hazard of a legal conflict with JOHN LAIRD and CHARLES KUHN PRIOLEAU. But the Government of the United States has never been able to see the force of this alleged difficulty. The common law of England is the common law of the United States. In both countries, and certainly in England, revenue seizures are made daily and ships prevented from going to sea on much less cause of suspicion than attached to the suspected ship of the Confederates. In both countries, and not less in England, the previous order of the Government for its subsequent approval covers the acts of the subordinate officers. In both countries, or if not in England assuredly in the United States, under municipal laws in this behalf substantially the same, the Government finds no difficulty in arresting ships charged with actual or intended violations of the sovereign rights or neutral duties of the States. Signal examples of this occur in the history of the United States. Thus during the great war between Great Britain and Russia, on complaints with affidavits, filed by the British Consul at New-York, charging that the bark *Maury* was being equipped there as a belligerent cruiser, on—this (and for less evidence than the American Consul at Liverpool exhibited against the *Alabama*) the bark *Maury* was arrested within an hour by telegraphic order from Washington. Other examples of the decision and promptitude in maintenance of sovereign rights, and in discharge of the neutral duties of the United States have occurred, as is well known, under both the last and the present Administrations. Nay, at every period in our history the Government of the United States has not been content with preventing the departure of ships fitted out in violation of neutrality, and with putting a stop to military recruitments and expeditions of the same nature, but has further manifested its good faith in its respect for its own sovereignty and laws by prosecuting criminally the guilty parties. Examples of this occur in the early stages of the war of the French Revolution, on the occasion of the insurrection of the Spanish-American continental provinces, and of the revolutionary movements in the Spanish-American Republics, and on various other occasions, including the existing insurrection in Cuba. But although such acts of violation of law were frequent in Great Britain, and susceptible of complete technical proof—notoriously flaunted directly in the face of the world, varnished over, if at all, with the shallowest pretexts of deception, yet no efficient step appears to have been taken by the British Government to enforce the execution of its municipal laws, or to vindicate the majesty of its outraged sovereign power; and the Government of the United States cannot believe it would conceive itself wanting in respect for Great Britain to impute that the Queen's Ministers are so much hampered by juridicial difficulties that the local administration is thus reduced to such a state of legal impotency as to deprive the Government of capacity to uphold its sovereignty against local wrongdoers, or its neutrality as regards other sovereign Powers. If, indeed, it were so, the causes of reclamation on the part of the United States would only be the more positive and sure, for the law of nations assumes that each Government is capable of discharging its international obligations; and, perchance, if it be not, then the absence of such capability is itself a specific ground of responsibility for consequences. But the Queen's Government would not be content to admit, nor will the Government of the United States presume to impute to it such political organization of the British Empire as to imply any want of legal ability on its part to discharge in the amplest manner all its duties of sovereignty and amity toward other Powers. It remains only in this relation to refer to one other point, namely, the question of negligence. Neglect on the part of officers of the British Government, whether superior or subordinate, to detain Confederate cruisers, and especially the *Alabama*, the most successful of the depredators on the commerce of the United States. On this point the President conceives that little need now to be said for various cogent reasons. First, the matter has been exhaustively discussed already by the Department or by the successive American Ministers. If the question of negligence be discussed with frankness, it must be treated in this instance as a case of extreme negligence, which Sir WILLIAM JONES has taught us to regard as equivalent or approximate to evil intention. The question of negligence, therefore, cannot be presented without danger of thought or language disrespectful toward the Queen's Ministers; and the President, while purposing, of course, as his sense of duty requires, to sustain the rights of the United States in all their utmost amplitude, yet intends to speak and act, in relation to Great Britain, in the same spirit of international respect which he expects of her in relation to the United States, and he is sincerely desirous that all discussions between the Governments may be so conducted as not only to prevent any aggravation of existing difficulties, but to tend to such reasonable and amicable determination as best becomes two great nations of common origin and conscious dignity and strength. I assume, therefore, pretermitting detailed discussion in this respect, that the negligence of the officers of the British Government in the matter of the *Alabama* at least was gross and inexcusable, and such as indisputably to devolve on that Government full responsibility for all the depredations committed by her. Indeed, this conclusion seems, in effect, to be conceded in Great Britain. At all events, the United States conceive that the proofs of reasonable negligence in the matter are so clear that no room remains for debate on that point, and it should be taken for granted in all future negotiations with Great Britain. It is impossible not to compare and contrast the conduct of the States generally, as regards Great Britain, on the occasion of the revolt of the British Colonies, with that of Great Britain as regards the insurrection in the Southern States. No fleets were fitted out by America in the ports of the Netherlands to prey on the commerce of Great Britain. Only in a single instance did American cruisers have temporary harborage in Texel. Year after year the exports of munitions of war for the Netherlands were forbidden by the States General, the more completely to fulfill the duty of amity and neutrality toward Great Britain. But, nevertheless, Great Britain treated a declaration of neutrality by the States General and the observance of that declaration as a sufficient cause of war against the Netherlands, prior to which the British Government continually complained of the occasional supplies derived by the colonies from the Island of St. Eustatius. How light in this respect would have been the burdens of the United States during the late insurrection if British aid had been confined to a contraband commerce between the insurgents and the Port of Nassau. Not such is the complaint of the United States against Great Britain. We complain that the insurrection in the Southern States, if it did not exist, was continued and obtained its enduring vitality by means of the resources it drew from Great Britain. We complain that, by reason of the imperfect discharge of its neutral duties on the part of the Queen's Government, Great Britain became the military, naval and financial basis of insurgent warfare against the United States. We complain of the destruction of our merchant marine by British ships, manned by British seamen, armed with British guns, dispatched from British dock yards, sheltered and harbored in British ports. We complain that by reason of the policy and the acts of the Queen's Ministers injury incalculable was inflicted on the United States. Nevertheless, the United States manfully and resolutely encountered all the great perils and difficulties of the situation, foreign and domestic, and overcame them. We endured with proud patience the manifestation of hostility there, where we had expected friendship—in England, the protagonist of the abolition of negro servitude, in order to perpetuate which the Southern States had seceded from the Union. We entered on a great war, involving sea and land; we marched to the field hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and expended thousands of millions in treasure for their support; we lavished the blood of our bravest and best in battle, as if it were but water; we submitted to all privation without a murmur; we staked our lives, our fortunes and our honor on the issue of the combat, and, by the blessing of God, we came out of the deadly struggle victorious, and with courage proved, strength unimpaired, power augmented, and our place fixed among the nations second to none, we may, without presumption, say, in the civilized world. Providence had smiled on our sacrifice and our exertions, and in the hour of supreme trial we felt that, while mindful of good will shown us by friendly Powers in the hour of trial, we could afford to account in moderation with others, which like Great Britain, had, as we thought, speculated improvidently and to their own discomfiture, on the unexpected dismemberment and downfall of the great American Republic. As to Great Britain, we had special and peculiar causes of grief. She had prematurely, as we deemed it, and without adequate reason, awarded the *status* of belligerency to our insurgents. But the act of itself, and by its incoherent nature, was of neutral color, and an act which, however we might condemn it in the particular case, we could not deny to be of the competency of a sovereign State. Other European Governments also recognized the belligerency of the insurgents, but Great Britain alone had translated a measure indefinite of itself into one of definite wrong to the United States as evinced by the constant and effectual aid in ships and munitions of war which she furnished to the Confederates, and in the permission or negligence which enabled Confederate cruisers from her ports to prey on the commerce of the United States. Great Britain alone had founded on that recognition a systematic maritime war against the United States, and this to effect the establishment of a slave Government, as to which Mr. BRIGHT might well say: "We supply the ships, we supply the arms, the munitions of war, we give aid and comfort to the foulest of crimes. Englishmen only do it."

Thus, what in France, in Spain, as their subsequent conduct showed, had been an untimely and ill-judged act of political manifestation, had in England, as her subsequent conduct showed, been a virtual act of war. We reflected that the Confederates had no ships, no means of building ships, no mechanical appliance, no marine, no legal *status* on the sea, no open seaports, no possible Courts of Prize, no domestic command of the instruments and agencies of modern maritime warfare. We asked ourselves what would the Queen's Government have said if the United States had awarded the rights of belligerency to insurgents in India or in Ireland in the same circumstances—that is, on the occurrence of a single act of rebel hostility—and had bestowed upon them their only means of maritime, as well as territorial warfare against Great Britain? In truth, while in the hour of their great triumph, the United States were thankfully inclined to sentiments of moderation, both at home and abroad, for at home no man has suffered death for political causes. We were thus more inclined to moderation, especially as regards Great Britain, in view of the enormity of the wrongs we had sustained, and the consequent difficulty of measuring the reparation due even if sincerely proffered by the Queen's Government. We desired no war with England; we shrink from the thought of another lustrum of fratricidal carnage like that through which we had just passed, with no change in the conditions of war but the substitution on the one side of misguided Englishmen in the place of misguided Americans. We preferred, if possible, to find some satisfaction of our great grievance by peaceful means, consistent alike with the honor of Great Britain and of the United States. The influence of this condition of mind is apparent in all the discussions of the subject by or under the instruction of this Department during the preceding Administrations of the Government. It resulted in earnest efforts on our part to determine the controversy by arbitration in the interest of peace and of international good will; which efforts, if promptly met by the Queen's Ministers in the spirit in which they were made, would long since have removed the present controversy from the field of diplomacy, and effectually harmonized the relations of the United States with Great Britain. But the amicable advances of the United States to dispose of the question by arbitration were at the start, and persistently long afterward, met by Lord RUSSELL, in the name of the Queen's Government, with subtleties of reservation and exception, the effect of which would have been, instead of closing up the controversy, to leave us in a condition worse than before, and more perilous to the cause of peace. The Government of the United States has never been able to appreciate the force of the reasons alleged in support of such reservation and exceptions. When one Power demands of another the redress of alleged wrongs, and the latter entertains the idea of arbitration as the means of settling the question, it seems irrational to insist that the arbitration shall be a qualified and limited one through apprehensions, lest peradventure there might thus be implication that such wrongs had been committed by intention, and that such implication would be injurious to the honor of the wrong-doing Government. On these premises arbitration may be the means of adjusting immaterial national wrongs, but of material ones—that is to say, if the grievances be serious the two nations must of necessity go to war, while neither desires it, which would be an absurd conclusion. Lord STANLEY and Lord CLARENDON appear to have seen this, and therefore to have regarded the particular question with more correct estimations of its incidents than Lord RUSSELL, and thereupon to have admitted as theory comprehensive arbitration concerning all questions between the Governments. But the convention which, in this view, was negotiated by the Earl of CLARENDON and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON did not prove satisfactory to the Senate of the United States. It is well known to the Government of Great Britain that the President and the Senate of the United States are distinct powers of the Government, associated in the conclusion of treaties and in the appointment of public officers, but not dependent one on the other, nor of necessity entertaining the same opinion on public questions. Each act on appropriate convictions of duty and of right, and the Senate has the same absolute power to reject a treaty as the President has to negotiate one. Of course it is not necessarily incumbent on the President to express approval or disapproval of an act of the Senate; but the President deems it due to the Senate, to himself and to the subject, to declare that he concurs with the Senate in disapproving of that Convention. His own particular reasons for this conclusion are sufficiently apparent in this dispatch. In addition to these general reasons, he thinks the provisions of the Convention were inadequate to provide reparation for the United States in the manner and to the degree to which he considers the United States entitled to redress. Other and special reasons for the same conclusions have been explained in a previous dispatch, such, namely, as the time and circumstance of the negotiation, the complex character of the proposed arbitration, its chance agency and results, and its failure to determine any principle or otherwise to fix on a stable foundation the relations of two Governments. The President is not yet prepared to pronounce on the question of the indemnities which, he thinks, were due by Great Britain to individual citizens of the United States for the destruction of their property by rebel cruisers fitted out in the ports of Great Britain, nor is he now prepared to speak of the reparation which he thinks due by the British Government for the longer account of the vast national injuries it has inflicted on the United States. Nor does he attempt now to measure the relative effect of the various causes of injury, and whether by the untimely recognition of belligerency by suffering the fitting out of rebel cruisers, or by the supply of ships, arms and munitions of war to the Confederates, or otherwise in whatever manner; nor does it fall within the scope of this dispatch to discuss the important changes in the rules of the public law, the desirableness of which has been demonstrated by the incidents of the last few years, now under consideration, and which in view of the maritime prominence of Great Britain and the United States, it would befit them to mature and propose to the other States of Christendom. All these are subjects of future consideration, which when the time for action shall arrive, the President will consider with sincere and earnest desire that all the differences between the two nations may be adjusted amicably and comparably with the honor of each and to the promotion of future concord between them, to which end he will spare no efforts within the range of his supreme duty to the right and interest of the United States. At the present stage of controversy the sole object of the President is to state the position and maintain the attitude of the United States in the various relations and aspects of this grave controversy with Great Britain. It is the object of this paper, which you are at liberty to read to Lord CLARENDON, to state calmly and dispassionately, and with a more unreserved freedom than might be used in one addressed directly to the Queen's Government, what this Government seriously considers the injuries it has suffered. It is not written in the nature of a claim, for the United States now makes no demands against Her Majesty's Government on account of the injuries they feel that they have sustained. Although the United States are anxious for a settlement on a liberal and comprehensive basis of all the questions which now interfere with the entire cordial relations which they desire to exist between the two Governments, they do not now propose or desire to set any time for the settlement. On the contrary, they prefer to leave that question, and also the more important questions of the means and method of removing the causes of complaint, of restoring the much-desired relations of perfect cordiality, and the preventing of the probability of like questions in the future, to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. They will, however, be ready whenever Her Majesty's Government shall think the proper time has come for renewed negotiations to entertain any proposition which that Government shall think proper to present, and to apply to such propositions their earnest and sincere wishes and endeavors for a solution, honorable and satisfactory to both countries.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

MR. MOTLEY AT THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Oct. 16, 1869.

SIR: Referring to my No. 119 of the 12th inst., I have now to inform you that I had an interview at the Foreign Office by appointment yesterday with Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I said to him that I had received from the United States Secretary of State a few days ago a long dispatch containing a calm, serious and deliberate statement of the position maintained by the United States on the main questions at issue between the two nations, together with a review of the causes and chief incidents of the controversy, and that I was at liberty to read the dispatch to him if he was inclined to hear it. Lord CLARENDON signifying his desire to do so, I read the paper through, no comments being made by either of us during the reading. When I had finished, his Lordship, who had listened throughout with profound attention observed that he could naturally not trust his memory sufficiently to retain the scope and topics of so long and important a dispatch after hearing it once read, so as to be able to discuss them. He asked if I was authorized to furnish him with a copy of it. I replied in the affirmative, and asked him to address a line to me officially, making that request. This he promised to do at once. I then said that it was not desired by me to enter into a general discussion of the subject, as I was instructed to express the hope of the President that Her Majesty's Government would be willing to conduct the discussion hereafter at Washington. I assured him that any proposition they have to make, and any views they have to offer there would be received, and carefully considered by the President, with a purpose to reach an amicable adjustment, if Her Majesty's Government were disposed to meet the United States in a fair spirit, and to lend a just ear to the statement of the grievances of which the Government and the citizens of the United States complain. His Lordship said that he had listened attentively to the dispatch, but that it would be necessary for him to read and ponder it well, and to confer with his colleagues before discussing the subject at all, and before arriving at a decision on the proposal that the negotiations when reopened should be conducted at Washington. This terminated our official conversation. It is my duty to state that nothing could be more frank and conciliatory than his Lordship's manner, nor more earnest than his assurances of the desire of Her Majesty's Government for cordial and peaceful relations with the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN L. MOTLEY.

LORD CLARENDON TO MR. THORNTON.

The papers which follow are the formal request for a copy of the dispatch by Lord CLARENDON, and Mr. MOTLEY'S reply inclosing the desired paper; also, the dispatch of Lord CLARENDON to Mr. THORNTON inclosing a copy of the document, with a general outline in his own language. His Lordship continues:

I have recited at length the concluding passages of Mr. FISH'S dispatch, because they express many sentiments which Her Majesty's Government most cordially and sincerely reciprocate. The Government of Her Majesty, equally with the Government of the United States, earnestly desire that all differences between the two nations may be adjusted amicably and compatably with the honor of each, and that all causes of future difference between them may be prevented, and they would heartily coöperate with the Government of the United States in laying down, as between themselves, and recommending for adoption by other maritime nations, such principles of maritime law as might obviate the recurrence of similar causes of differences between them; and it is because they earnestly desire to hasten the period at which these important objects may be accomplished, that Her Majesty's Government have determined not to follow Mr. FISH through the long recapitulation of the various points that have been discussed, the voluminous correspondence that has taken place between the two Governments for several years; Her Majesty's Government had, indeed, hoped that by the conventions which, under the instructions to his Government, and with their full and deliberate concurrences, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON signed with me on the 14th of January of the present year, all correspondence between the two Governments had been brought to an end, and that all matters in dispute would be referred for a settlement to a dispassionate tribunal, with a view to that result. Her Majesty's Government had in some degree departed from their deliberate convictions and declared resolves. They agreed to the mode of settlement proposed by the United States Government, which was more than once, in the course of that negotiation, modified to meet the wishes of that Government; but they did so willingly because they thought the restoration of a good understanding between Great Britain and the United States might well be purchased by concessions kept within bounds and not inconsistent with the honor of this country. Her Majesty's Government learned with deep concern that the Senate of the United States, in the exercise of the powers unquestionably conferred upon it by the Constitution, repudiated the acts of the Government under whose authority the convention was concluded, and, by rejecting it, had left open the whole controversy between the two countries, and had indefinitely prolonged the uncertainty attendant upon such a state of things. Her Majesty's Government regret no less sincerely that the President of the United States concurs with the Senate in disapproving that treaty; but their regret would in some degree be diminished if Mr. FISH had been authorized to indicate some other means of adjusting the questions between the two countries, which, as long as they remain open, cannot be favorable to a cordial good understanding between them. This, however, Mr. FISH has not been empowered to do, but he expresses the readiness of the President to consider any proposition emanating from this country. It is obvious, however, and Mr. FISH will probably on reflection admit that Her Majesty's Government cannot make any new proposition or run the risk of another unsuccessful negotiation until they have information more clearly than that which is contained in Mr. FISH'S dispatch respecting the basis upon which the Government would be disposed to negotiate. But Her Majesty's Government fully agree with Mr. FISH in considering that it would be desirable to turn the difficulties which have arisen between the two Governments to good account by making the solution of them subservient to the adoption, as between themselves in the first instance, of such changes in the rules of public law as may prevent the recurrence between nations that may concur in them, of similar difficulties hereafter. You may assure Mr. FISH that Her Majesty's Government will be ready to coöperate with the Government of the United States for so salutary a result, which would redound to the mutual honor of both countries, and, if accepted by other maritime nations, have an important influence toward maintaining the peace of the world. You will read this dispatch to Mr. FISH, and give him a copy of it if he should desire to have one. I am,
CLARENDON.
EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., &c., &c.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

Anniversary of the Landing at Plymouth.

Dinner of the New-England Society—Speeches by Attorney-General Hoar, Mayor Hall, Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, Ex-Governor Low, of California, General McDowell and Others.

The New-England Society of the City of New-York celebrated its sixty-fourth anniversary and the two hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, by a dinner at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street, last evening. As usual at the dinners of the New-England Society, there was a very large attendance, the seats at the tables being all filled, and the banqueters numbering 250 or over. The arrangements for the festivities were carried out under the supervision of Mr. J. S. BAILEY, and were in every respect what they should be. JOS. H. CHOATE, Esq., President of the Society, presided at the head of the tables, and seated on his right and left were Mr. Moir, President of the St. Andrew's Society, Mr. Field, of the St. Nicholas, W. C. Barrett, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Mr. Dale, of the St. George's, Attorney-General Hoar, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, His Honor Mayor Hall, Hon. Jno. Bigelow, Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, Ex-Governor Low, of California, General McDowell, Theodore Tilton, Rev. Dr. Schenck and others. Among the guests at the tables were Hon. Jno. A. Griswold, Jackson S. Schultz, D. B. Eaton and a large number of prominent merchants, brokers and professional men.

On the removal of the cloth, Rev. Dr. POTTER returned thanks, and the President of the Society welcomed the members and invited guests to the festivities of the evening, and announced the first regular toast:

"*The Day We Celebrate.*"

"Wild was the day, the wintry sea
Moaned sadly on New-England's strand,
When first the thoughtful and the free—
Our Fathers trod the desert land."

He said they met this evening to commemorate the sixty-fourth anniversary of the New-England Society of the City of New-York, and the two hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims in dead of Winter on Plymouth Rock. He congratulated the members on the continued prosperity of the Society, and thanked them for conferring upon him once more the honor of a reëlection to the Presidency. He also heartily welcomed the representatives of the sister societies who were present on the occasion. Referring to the Pilgrim Fathers, whose advent in America they had met to celebrate, he said that by whatever opprobrious epithet they might be called—whether "fanatics," "radicals" or what not—it mattered little, for they had since that time made all their names illustrious. [Applause.] Whatever virtues or capabilities of female character might be claimed by the Woman's Rights Association of the present day, they would all be found illustrated in the wives and daughters of the Pilgrim Fathers. Mr. CHOATE continued at considerable length and in a very humorous strain to speak of the Pilgrims in New-York, and the representatives of the sister Societies here congregated, particularly the Sons of St. Patrick, who had so faithfully fulfilled the injunctions of Scripture, to multiply and replenish the earth, and to take possession of the fowls of the air, the fishes of the sea, and every living thing upon the earth—a command that the descendants of St. Patrick had literally obeyed in this City. He concluded by announcing the second regular toast—"The President of the United States."

Attorney-General HOAR was called upon to respond, and was introduced in a highly complimentary manner by the President.

He said, in response, that every New-England man had been led to feel, in view of the events of the last few years, that however much they might pride themselves on being New-Englanders, they yet prided themselves still more on being Americans. [Applause.] He was sure that the cheers that had greeted the name of the President of the United States on this occasion were intended not less for the Chief Magistrate of the country than for the man ULYSSES S. GRANT. [Applause.] Though not of New-England birth, the President came of good New-England stock. In conversation with the President a few days ago he made a remark to this effect: "I hope to see the day when every man in this country will be able to follow his business where he pleases, to express his opinions freely, to vote for whom he pleases, (and have his vote counted,) without being molested; and then, if we can agree to maintain the public credit, our political differences will not be of much account." [Great applause.] He was happy to meet the members of the New-England Society on this occasion, and closed with a few words of praise of the characteristics of New-England.

The President then announced the third regular toast, "The State of New-York," in response to which he read a letter from Senator CONKLING, who sent greeting to the liberty, the humanity and the manhood represented by the sons of New-England.

To the fourth regular toast, "The City of New-York," Mayor HALL responded, alluding very humorously, and, at the same time, very complimentary, to the "venerable and witty President" of the New-England Society. He was not sure that he could safely swear allegiance to the codfish of New-England when he had all Mackerelville at his back. [Great laughter and applause.] The Mayor then went on to show that the Pilgrim Fathers intended to land at the mouth of the Hudson River, instead of at Plymouth, and that they were only prevented from so doing by the treachery of one JONES, the master of the vessel, as appeared from BANCROFT'S history. Therefore, it was meet that they should celebrate the virtues of their ancestors in this City, where they, as well as all other pilgrims from all parts of the earth, had received a hearty welcome. The true Pilgrim Rock of the United States was Manhattan Island. Nature had made it so, and we were but filling the decrees of nature. It was the National Rock—it had always been loyal to the nation, and its sons of all nationalities had freely shed their blood whenever required, to maintain their new nationality. He deprecated the indiscriminate criticisms of the Press on the municipal Government of this City, and closed with the following language: The City of New-York is soon to have its governmental theatre under one stage manager, and not under a board of such quarreling directors as in SHERIDAN'S time ruined Drury Lane. I believe that the statutory bill of the play will compel applause even from the Puritan Press critics of the pit as the curtain rises. I believe that the libretto will be regarded by all *habitués* of rival theatres with favor. I believe that the machinery behind the scenes will be skillfully adjusted, and so as to work in as many of the existing grooves, and with as many of the present stage carpenters, as attention to harmony will permit. And I believe if my life is spared to appear before you on another anniversary, whether for forefathers or five fathers, or any greater number of fathers, City or otherwise, you will agree that, although what you Puritans call this hell of New-York has been long paved with good intentions, it has not been roofed with broken promises!

To the fifth regular toast, "New-England," Governor JEWELL, of Connecticut, responded by thanking the audience for the cordial reception extended to himself personally and for the compliment paid by the President to his State. He regretted that there were no Governors of New-England States present who could more fitly respond to the toast. He was proud to be ranked among the Governors of New-England; he was proud of the unity that there prevailed in regard to those principles of liberty and humanity which had made this country what it was. The sons of New-England were scattered far and wide over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and he believed that, as they had made their influence felt for good, they had generally been found battling for freedom, for equal rights, for humanity and for God. [Applause.]

To the sixth regular toast, "Our Sister Societies," Mr. MOYER, President of the St. Andrew's Society, responded eloquently, and alluded to the points of resemblance between New-England and Scotland in the character of the soil and in the education and training of her sons. Both countries had battled for freedom of conscience, for freedom of speech and for equal rights, and although both had persecuted what they deemed heretics, and had burned witches, yet happily those days were past, and both countries now vied with each other in promoting education among their children, and spreading the principles of Christianity and liberty in the world.

Mr. DALE, Vice-President of St. George's Society, also responded to this toast, and congratulated the New-England Society on their prosperity, and thanked the members for the generous welcome than had been extended to the sister Societies.

Mr. PULESTON, President of the St. David's Society, was also called upon and responded in appropriate terms for the Welshmen, of whom he claimed ROGER WILLIAMS as a fair New-England representative man, and the mother of DANIEL WEBSTER, who was a Welsh woman, as a fit representative of New-England women.

WM. C. BARRET, Esq., responded for the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in a very interesting and witty speech, which closed with the following sentiment: "The Nutmeg States—where can be found a grater." [Applause.]

Mr. FIELD, of the St. Nicholas Society, being afflicted by a bad cold, responded in a written speech, which was read by Mr. MOYER.

To the seventh regular toast—"The Free Speech of New-England," THEODORE TILTON responded in an eloquent speech in praise of free speech as illustrated not only by New-England men, but by the heroic men of other nations, of which he gave many notable illustrations.

The remaining regular toasts were: "The Common Schools of New-England," responded to by Rev. Dr. SCHENCK; "The New-Englanders of the Pacific Coast," responded to by Ex-Governor LOW, of California; "The Army and Navy" responded to by General MCDOWELL; the "Bar of New-York," responded to by Hon. WM. M. EVARTS; the "Ladies" and the "Press."

Letters in answer to invitations to be present were read from President GRANT, Vice-President COLFAX, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and others. The following is

MR. BEECHER'S LETTER.

My Dear Mr. Bailey:

I am sorry that I have an address to deliver to-night in Brooklyn, and am therefore unable to accept your invitation.

Do not think for a moment that I am seeking to hide myself from a proper share of those sufferings which you will undergo in memory of the Pilgrim fathers. I should rejoice to sit shivering with you around the chill table of Delmonico's in memory of Plymouth Rock, to gnaw the crust and sip the cold water as our revered ancestors did.

It does one good, in these degenerate days, occasionally to practice those self-denials which assimilate him to the primitive men of heroic history. Your crowd to-night will come into my memory as a heroic band of men willing to suffer for a principle, and boldly to face the trials and severities of a dinner at Delmonico's, which I solemnly believe would have tried the constancy of even the Pilgrims.

What an encouragement to virtue that we tell our children—"If you endure Plymouth Rock you shall be rewarded with DELMONICO." Very truly yours,

Dec. 22, 1869. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Forefather's Day in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Forefather's Day is appropriately remembered here to-night by a dinner by the New-England Society, at which apple sauce, sweet cider, pumpkin pies, Indian puddings and other New-England luxuries are served. A ball at the new Masonic Hall concludes the festivities.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Elections—A Peninsular Union Spoken Of.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—Elections for the *ayuntamientos*, which were dissolved by the Government, have been ordered, and will commence on the 3d of January. The elections to fill the seats in the Cortes left vacant by the Republican Deputies who took an active part in the late insurrection, will take place on the 20th of January. In the Cortes the Republican minority have made an energetic protest against these elections, and they demand the restoration of the former *Ayuntamientos*. They declare that they will carry the matter before the legal tribunals, but counsel the people in the meantime to keep the peace and make vigorous efforts at the new elections to return their true friends.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—A subscription has been opened for the relief of the Spaniards who were recently expelled from the country by the French Government.

LISBON, Dec. 22.—Rumors that secret negotiations are in progress for a Peninsular union are current, and cause much public excitement.

Loss of a British Man-of-War—Sir Stafford Northcote Supposed to Have Perished in Her—Pere Hyacinthe at Havre.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 22.—Advices have come to hand which render it certain that the British war steamer *Deer Hound* has been totally lost while on a voyage from Athens to Malta. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Ex-Secretary of State for India, was on board, and is believed to have perished.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The newly-appointed Bishops of Exeter, Bath and Wells and the Falkland Islands were consecrated yesterday at Westminster Abbey....The troops in Ireland are hereafter to be more generally billeted on the inhabitants....Leave has been granted the Archbishop of Canterbury to appoint a suffragan.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Father HYACINTHE has arrived at Havre on the steamship *Pereire*.

A Bank Decision in Boston—Interest on Deposits During a Void Process.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—In the United States Circuit Court Judge LOWELL has given a decision in the case of the Marine National Bank of New-York *vs.* The Globe National Bank of Boston, in which the plaintiff claims interest on money deposited with defendant during the pendency of two suits in the Supreme Judicial Court, in which the defendant was summoned as trustee. The decision is that a void process (the suits having been dismissed for want of jurisdiction) does not furnish a legal excuse for withholding payment of interest amounting to upward of $10,000 as allowed on the deposits.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—In the case of the Sheriff of Boyle County, Ky., *vs.* COBB & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., to recover 1,300 bushels of wheat seized while under attachment, Judge BALLARD, of the United States District Court, decided that the Marshal could not seize property held by a State officer under process. The grain will be returned at the expense of COBB & CO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22.—GEORGE E. FELL, United States Inspector, reports that work on the breakwater in Buffalo harbor has been suspended for the season, having planked over or completed 470 running feet of work to a height eight feet above the standard low water mark, and 550 feet to the water level....The rainy weather and southwest gale have swollen Buffalo Creek, filling cellars along the docks and canals.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The State Temperance Convention met this afternoon, and adopted an address to the people of the State, and resolutions favoring political action to further the temperance cause, and inaugurating a political party called the "New-York Anti-Dramshop Party."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The Legislature has adjourned until Jan. 4....Heavy seizures of property have been made in the southern counties by the revenue authorities for illicit distilling.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 22.—Mr. G. S. AYRES was examined to-day for killing Dr. ANTHONY R. OLIVER for alleged seduction of his daughter. The widow of deceased testified that her husband held AYRES' due-bill for $3,000, payable at ten days' notice, but there had never been any trouble about the money.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—There were six fires in this city between 10 o'clock last night and 3 o'clock this morning. The only serious one was the destruction of FLIESHMANN'S brewery. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $7,500.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22.—The suspension of the city schools is urged by the city authorities as a measure of economy.

PETERSBURG, Ill., Dec. 22.—The woolen mills of H. BULL were burned last evening. Loss, $30,000.

The Fifth Assembly District Contest in Brooklyn.

The case of GOODRICH against JONES, contestants for the Assembly from the Fifth District, (Brooklyn,) was to have been continued last evening, and a large number of witnesses were present at the City Hall, but in consequence of the non-attendance of the Mayor on account of illness, the examination was adjourned until Tuesday next. It is stated that Mr. JONES (who was declared elected by ten majority) is making every possible effort for delay, in order to take his seat before the investigation here in relation to the alleged frauds in his district are completed. District-Attorney MORRIS is determined, however, to press the investigation to a conclusion before the 1st of January, so that the facts can be laid before the Legislature on the first day of assembling.

The Butcher-Cart Robbery.

Mr. DANIEL M. SWEENEY, who was knocked down and robbed on Tuesday night, is pronounced to be in a dangerous condition. His medical attendants, however, entertain hopes of his recovery. It appears that the box stolen from him contained $4,000 in bills and $6,000 in checks. Persons who witnessed the transaction describe it as having been the operation of but a moment, the thieves escaping before there was the slightest chance of even noticing which way they went.

The French Ball.

A public bal masque Francais" is synonomous with spirited dancing and excessive gayety; and of such a kind was the Terpsichorean entertainment given at the French Theatre last evening, and designated the *bal d'opéra*. There was an ample number of lively dancers in attendance, whose liveliness at times went beyond the bounds of propriety, and frequently verged on wild debauchery.

Arrival of the City of London.

The steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool Dec. 9, and Queenstown Dec. 10, reached this port early this morning.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Another List of Times' Advertisers and the Wares They Sell—Where to Get Good Things.

The time remaining for holiday purchases is exceedingly brief, as everybody well knows, and those who wish to lay in the usual store of good things must do so quickly. Persons who have not yet fulfilled the desires of their hearts in that direction, but who intend to do so, may profit by perusing the following list of reliable storekeepers and the wares which they offer to the public.

Holiday Publications.

E. P. DUTTON & Co., No. 713 Broadway, exhibit an assortment of holiday gift books which, for extent, variety and elegance, is scarcely equaled in this City. All the illustrated books of all the publishers are to be found on their shelves and tables, besides finely bound library books and standard publications, children's books in endless variety, bibles, prayer books, &c., &c. They are also the sole agents in this City of the Boston publishing house of FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., whose illustrated holiday publications are becoming a specialty with that celebrated house, and surpass anything of the kind issued in this country. SWINTON'S *History of the Seventh Regiment*, superbly illustrated by NAST, is among the latest of these publications just received by DUTTON & Co. Their store is also the headquarters of the Episcopal Society publications. Among other specialties for this season DUTTON & Co. have on hand the magnificent photographic views of Rome that are attracting so much attention, besides a large stock of chromos of every variety. Among the crowds of ladies and gentlemen who throng the elegant store of DUTTON & Co., from morning till late in the evening, none fails to find a holiday book or picture suited to his or her taste, and the attention and politeness bestowed upon customers by the proprietors and clerks give additional pleasure to the purchase.

GOUPIL'S fashionable emporium of art, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street, furnishes every description of paintings, chromos, engravings and artists' materials to be found in the market. A superb holiday present can be had at this establishment suitable to all tastes and pockets. It is worth the price of a good Christmas present to have the privilege free of expense of viewing the splendid paintings and works of art there exhibited.

S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, has a fine assortment of publications that are especially suited to the times. Books for boys, for girls, for everybody in fact, may be obtained here. *Wedlock; or, the Right Relations of the Sexes,* and *The Christian Household*, are among the latest publications of this house, where may also be had choice works on various topics.

HENRY LITOLFFS, at No. 54 Union-square, (No. 211 Fourth-avenue,) offers complete collections of the great musical composers, at wonderfully low prices. He has also elegant and costly editions of the same productions, so that all persons can be accommodated at his *Verlag*.

DUNNIGAN & BROTHERS old-established Catholic publishing house, No. 599 Broadway, is doing a rushing business. They are selling their own publications, which have always been popular with the Catholic community, besides innumerable articles of a religious character—rosaries, crucifixes, &c., of all varieties, at remarkably low prices. Bibles, prayer books, &c., beautifully illustrated, eminently suited as presents to Catholic friends, may be had here in any quantity.

JAMES MILLER, No. 647 Broadway, is fully employed in attending to the demands of his numerous customers, who are continually applying for chromos, fancy goods and stationery articles, of which MILLER has a full supply laid in for the holiday season. He has also a splendid stock of gift books, prominent among which is a beautifully illustrated edition of Mrs. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING'S *Poems of Childhood.*

A. ASHER & Co., No. 546 Broadway, have a fine array of books appropriate for presents, including many elegantly-illustrated works, both English and American, as well as Bibles and prayer books, and stories and toy books for the juveniles. They have also a rich collection of engravings, and views of European and American scenery.

CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, of No. 596 Broadway, have a large stock of magnificent Bibles with DORÉ'S illustrations. The Doré Bible, in two volumes, in rich morocco binding, is one of the most elegant books ever gotten up.

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, &c.

CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 501 Broadway, keeps one of the very best assortments of dry goods to be found in this City, a very large proportion of which has been selected with especial reference to the holiday trade, and which he is now selling at gold prices. Many of his dress goods are offered at lower figures than they would have commanded even before the suspension of specie payments. His assortment of silks and velvets is superb, while his laces for overskirts, vails, &c., are unequaled as to extent and variety. One peculiarity of this house is the superiority of its stock of table linen, a fact well known to the ladies, and which does much to account for the great trade always to be observed at No. 501 Broadway. In the white goods line, as well as in the matter of flannels, BULLOCK has always been noted for the excellence of his stock. He has also a fine assortment of shawls, hosiery, underwear, and likewise, French, German and English fancy goods and toys. Those desirous of making presents of any article in the lines of goods we have referred to will find their best interests served by calling at BULLOCK'S.

No dry goods house in this City is better or more deservedly known than W. K. PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery. Here may be had bargains in British, French and German dress goods, besides linens, flannels, every style of goods, in fact, that the purchaser may desire. PEYTON insists upon it that he can undersell Broadway houses, and yet make a handsome profit, by reason of the fact that he is not compelled to pay the excessive rents to which the latter are subjected. One thing is certain, the great amount of patronage he receives is beyond dispute—a self-evident proof that his goods give satisfaction, both as to price and quality.

The old-established house of BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway, offers for the holiday season a large and splendid assortment of real laces at prices below the cost of importation. Also embroidered handkerchiefs, real lace coiffures, head dresses, capes, vails, kid gloves of the very finest quality and at prices that will be not less astonishing than gratifying to the purchaser.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY, Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, offer a rich assortment of fine silks, satins, and other dry goods, for the holidays. Their stock includes all varieties of purple and fine linen for the apparel of the fair, as well as table and piano covers, napkins, collars, and all the *et ceteras* of a full-grown dry-goods store.

No. 12 VESEY-STREET.—This is a retail dry goods store, the only one so far down town, and judging from the crowds that frequent it, it is driving a large holiday trade. Black silks, French velvets, merinos, alpacas and all kinds of hosiery goods are going off fast and cheap. A retail store in the lower part of the City has long been a desideratum, and this one "fills the bill."

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

D'ANCONI, the well-known superintendent of GENIN'S famous store, and his successor in business, may be found at No. 82 Sixth-avenue, where he has a large stock of furs of every description, which he offers for sale at twenty-five per cent. below Broadway prices. This is an excellent place to buy a set of furs, or a lady's, gent's, boy's or misses hat or cap for the holidays.

Musical Instruments.

RAVEN & BACON'S pianos, so long and favorably known to the public, may be seen of all varieties—grand, square and upright—at their warerooms No. 646 Broadway, where are also on exhibition, new scale pianos of their manufacture which are said to be superior to anything ever before made. RAVEN & BACON are among the oldest piano manufacturers in this country, having established their house in 1829.

JENNYS & SON offer for sale at their factory and warerooms Nos. 233 and 235 East Twenty-first-street, a large variety of first-class pianos at prices as low as they can be bought in this country.

A. WUNDERMANN, No. 669 Broadway, has pianos, accordeons and other musical instruments, as well as a large stock of American and foreign music which he offers at low prices.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Rochester *Chronicle* is to have new type and to be enlarged.

A Utica paper reports that Corning is having its annual temperance revival. But Corning is a town and not a State.

The Hartford *Courant* thinks that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment will add from 1,500 to 1,800 to the voters of Connecticut.

The trotting stallion *Billy Lockwood*, which has made a half mile in 1:13½, and for which his owner refused $6,000 at the last Buffalo meeting, died in Detroit on Saturday.

The *Yale Lit.* divides the great mass of periodical literature into College papers and Outside papers, College magazines and Outside magazines.

A convict from Cattaraugus County, in the Auburn Prison, has been left property in this City valued at $32,000. He has served six months of a term of two years and six months.

The Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard purpose attending the funeral of GEORGE PEABODY as the representatives of the City of Baltimore.

The bees that should have been busy last Summer loitered among the flowers; consequently, honey is scarce, and many swarms must be fed to save them from starving.

The New-Orleans *Times* offers to pay HIRAM POWERS, on behalf of the Franklin Association of New-Orleans, "the balance of $2,000 due on the original contract of $5,000 for a statue of FRANKLIN when completed."

A German lady in Buffalo has an autograph of GOETHE, subscribed to a certificate of ability and good character given by him to a young man, her relative, now dead. She is willing to sell it.

Hon. EMANUEL C. REIGART, of Lancaster, Penn., died on Sunday of apoplexy, aged 74 years. He was long prominent in politics in his State, and first nominated THADDEUS STEVENS for Congress.

The quickest trips by sailing vessels from Japan to San Francisco were made in 1866 and 1867 by the bark *Archibald* and ship *Cordilleras*, the time in each case being twenty-five days.

A writer in the Auburn *News* reports that there is in Aurelius a large deposit of white sand and marine shells, interspersed in great profusion with petrified fish, bones of animals, fish and reptiles.

The Eight-hour League in Oakland, Cal., has decided to disregard the Eight-hour law, and go to work on the ten-hour system. The capitalists have consequently resumed building operations.

The Chicago *Tribune* learns that an "embassy" from Tammany is now itinerating the Western States "on a sort of rag-and-bone business, trying to buy up Democratic newspapers to support HOFFMAN'S nomination for the Presidency".

Several Missouri papers reported that "Brick" received one vote in the Kentucky Legislature for United States Senator. One even editorially commented upon the fact, apparently not suspecting that the name of "the Eagle of Kentucky" was thus disguised as "Mr. Brick."

They tell this tale of a gentleman who lives in New-Haven: "He was suffering from the toothache, and, to ease the pain, filled his mouth with alcohol. Thinking to see it flame up, he discharged the liquid into the fire, when, in an instant, it burst into a flame, caught his whiskers and singed them clean off."

Hon. GERRIT SMITH is carrying on his war upon the National Temperance Society with some vigor. He says it "hates" him because of his faithfulness in expressing its character, while it ought to "love" him for going (though, alas, it was in vain!) in his middle age and old age from temperance meeting to temperance meeting to beg it to resolve, honestly and sternly, against dram-shop voting.

A wealthy citizen of Lockport who had a presentiment that his first railroad journey would cause his death, chartered a hack last week to take him, his wife and his child to Syracuse, and during a severe snow storm the vehicle was overturned while entering Auburn by contact with the embankment of the Southern Central Railroad, tumbling the passengers into the snow, and apparently giving confirmation to his railroad theory.

"E. S. A." is right in thinking that "bills of the denomination of $3 were issued at the time the first greenbacks were issued," but they were bills on the State banks. Plates were prepared for a $3 greenback, but no bills of that denomination were circulated. We trust that the "appeal" of E. S. A. was made from a sincere desire for the truth, and not merely from a desire to prove to a friend that he was wrong.

Since the election in Texas General E. J. DAVIS has said that he favored the removal of all disabilities as soon as the State is readmitted; that he favored the adoption of a general system of internal improvement by the Legislature, although they should act very cautiously; that he thought the education of all classes should be fully provided for; and that every effort should be made to induce immigration from Europe and elsewhere, only excepting the Chinese. The State now, he says, is practically out of debt.

One hundred years ago Rev. S. KIRKLAND wrote: "The manner in wch ye ppl. in yse parts keep Xmas day in commemor'g of the birth of ye Savior, as ye pretend, is very affect'g and strik'g. They generally assemble for read'g prayers, or Divine service—but after, they eat, drink and make merry. They allow of no work or servile labor on ys day and ye follow'g—their servants are free—but drink'g, swear'g, fight'g and frolic'g are not only allowed, but seem to be essential to ye joy of ye day." But that was in the Mohawk Valley one hundred years ago. It would be very unjust and very untrue in these enlightened days in any part of New-York State.

The statement that the Shaker *habeas corpus* case has been concluded is an error. Judge MILLER, of the Third Circuit, in his opinion rendered some three weeks since, and but lately published, decided that Mrs. BARBOUR was entitled to the custody of her child, owing to a defect in the indentures under which it was claimed that she was held by the Shakers; but he granted a stay of proceedings in case an appeal was made from his decision. An appeal was taken, and the case was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court, held at Albany, on Tuesday. It therefore depends upon the decision of the full Bench whether the Shakers retain possession of the child, or whether Judge MILLER is sustained and the girl returned to the care of her relatives.

A Massachusetts Man in a Quicksand at the Bottom of a Well—An Extraordinary Affair—The Efforts to Release Him.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 22.

A singular accident, and one that caused the greatest excitement in the quiet town of Winchester, occurred on Monday. A man named WING has been employed a few days past in repairing or rebuilding a well upon the premises of Mr. CAMERON. Monday he was at work about thirty feet below the surface, at the bottom of the well, laying brick, with which the well was to be built. He is a man weighing over 200 pounds, of large frame. He was standing in the water and sand at the bottom, and insensibly to himself, gradually sank until he discovered that his feet and legs, nearly to the knees, were embedded in a quicksand. He made repeated attempts to move, but found that he was stuck fast. Those at work at the mouth of the well were informed of the fact, and the rope was fastened about him and an attempt made to pull him out by the aid of the windlass at the top. They were unable to move him at all, and the pain to him was so acute that they were compelled to desist. Ropes were then arranged so that he should not sink any deeper, and attempts were made to dig him out. The well being small and Mr. WING very large, no one could get inside the brick work to assist him, and he has been compelled to do all the digging himself with pails or cups, passing them as he filled them to some one above. The sand constantly filled in as he dug it out, and in this condition he remained all the night. Refreshments and stimulants were sent down to him, and he was alive and in as good spirits next morning as a man could be expected to be under such circumstances. A colored man worked in the well eight hours Monday night, assisting the unfortunate man to extricate himself. At about 3 o'clock the fire bells of the town were rung, and in that way a relief was obtained for the men who had been at work and on watch at the well during the night.

With daylight the men renewed their efforts with vigor, occasionally pausing to speak an encouraging word to the poor victim. The first train to Boston bore a gentleman in quest of some professional miners, who might possibly suggest some quick method of release. On their arrival at the scene of operation these gentlemen immediately ordered some piles to be driven about him, in order that the adhesive and contracting properties of the sediment might meet with some resistance. This was partly accomplished, when it was found that one leg of Mr. WING was getting loose, and after some boring with long augurs, and a constant pulling upward of the entire body by means of the windlass above, the limb was cleared, amid much cheering from the crowd who surrounded the well at the imminent risk not only of meeting a fate similar to that of the man whom they were endeavoring to rescue, but also of breaking their necks. This was at 11 o'clock. The wood driven into the clay so relieved the pressure upon Mr. WING'S body that one hour and a half later he was pulled up and placed on terra firma, though in a very exhausted condition. He was instantly conveyed to Mr. CAMERON'S house, and Dr. WINDSOR and Mr. CAMERON endeavored to restore the benumbed limbs. Fortunately, the well water, though intensely cold, had not the slightest particle of frost in it, else very serious consequences would have followed even a short confinement. He is now doing well, and the physicians apprehend no serious injury from his incarceration of twenty-one and a half hours. The citizens exerted themselves to the utmost to rescue Mr. WING, and every fresh idea brought forward during the weary work found plenty of willing hands ready to take hold. The brick work around the bottom of the well and also the curbing were torn to pieces in the frantic endeavors of the workmen to save the life of the unfortunate man.

THE LATE GEORGE PEABODY.

A Vindication of His Course During the War—Mr. Thurlow Weed's Letter.

Mr. THURLOW WEED, in his letter addressed to the *Commercial Advertiser*, says:

Believing that there are few, if any, of his countrymen, who would intentionally misunderstand the character or do injustice to the memory of the late GEORGE PEABODY, I feel constrained to submit facts within my own knowledge, which I cannot but believe will correct the too prevalent impression, that either his sentiments or his sympathies were with the Confederate or Rebel States during the rebellion.

My acquaintance with Mr. PEABODY, commencing in 1843, in London, ripened into a friendship that was only interrupted by his death. He confided to me, in 1852, (when I was again in London,) the benevolent purposes which, years afterward, were so nobly carried out. I was much with him in 1861, while he was maturing his first great contribution to the poor of London. When he arrived here, in 1866, he communicated his then immature programme for the education and elevation of the Southern poor, and consulted with me in relation to suitable men for trustees. And it may be proper to say here, that the beneficent plan finally adopted, was the suggestion of Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Boston. I passed two hours in confidential conversation with Mr. PEABODY, the day before he bade adieu, for the last time, to this country. He told me what he had been doing while here, and what his intentions were on his return to England; adding that if he was spared to come again to America he should come a poorer man than when he left it in 1837. I mention these circumstances now only for the purpose of showing that with the opportunities I had in London, in 1861 and 1862, of ascertaining Mr. PEABODY'S views, I am not likely to have formed an erroneous opinion.

Mr. WEED goes on to describe an interview which he had with Mr. PEABODY in December, 1861, and in which he explained to the banker the true causes of the war. Mr. WEED says: Mr. PEABODY listened very attentively, and replied that he now acknowledged that the side of the North was stronger than he had regarded it; that for several months his conversations had been with Americans who presented the question in a widely different aspect; that the business years of his American life, had been passed in Georgetown and Baltimore; that his sympathies, while in England, had not been with Abolitionists; and that during the many years of excitement upon the subject of slavery, he had regarded the ultras of the North and the South as equally mischievous; and that this view of the question had led him to regard extreme men of both sections as enemies to the Union: but, he added, that his devotion to our Government and Union was so strong that, painful as was the thought of a war with our own brethren, if he were at home, he should stand by the Government, and that whatever he could do then and there for the Union cause, he would do cheerfully. He then offered to cooperate with Bishop MCILVAINE and myself in promoting the objects of our mission; and before leaving his seat he wrote a note to Sir J. EMERSON TENANT, an influential British statesman, which brought me an invitation to dine that day with a distinguished party of gentlemen, who were quite anxious to talk upon American questions, and not unwilling to hear and accept the truth. Sir EMERSON himself was warmly our friend; and I met at his table Lord CLARENCE PAGET, Major-General Sir JOHN WILSON, Mr. PEABODY and several members of Parliament, who inquired anxiously about our affairs, and most of whom rendered us good service afterward.

One source of mischief and annoyance was in the constant perversions of telegraphic dispatches from America. Information relating to our war was looked for with intense solicitude; but there was neither justice nor fairness in telegraphic reports. Rebel successes were every day magnified, and a confederate coloring was given to all dispatches. This was the subject of daily conversation at the Legation, and among the few friends of the Union then in London. I consulted Mr. PEABODY in regard to a movement for the correction of this abuse. He entered cordially into the plan, and authorized me to call upon him for what funds might be required to accomplish the object. But it was found to be impracticable, and we were compelled to submit to the wrong as long as Mr. REUTER thought proper to pervert, distort and garble telegrams.

During our residence in London, I was every day at the banking house of Messrs. PEABODY & MORGAN, where I was accustomed to meet Union friends; but during the whole time, from December, 1861, to June, 1862, I never encountered a secessionist either at Mr. PEABODY'S bank or lodgings. And I deem this fact conclusive evidence that the imputation of Southern sympathies against Mr. PEABODY, is unfounded. "Birds of a feather," if not constantly in communion, will find occasions to interchange views; but while London abounded with secessionists, there were no relations, either political, financial, or social, between Mr. PEABODY, or his partner, Mr. MORGAN, with such men as Mr. MASON, Mr. MANN, GEORGE SAUNDERS, &c., &c.

For the first two or three months our intelligence from home was anything but encouraging. The news of our first great success—the capture of Fort Donelson—was brought to my lodgings by Mr. PEABODY, who received it by telegram some hours before it was publicly known. He then drove to the Legation to announce the good news to Mr. ADAMS, but returned late in the evening with Mr. LAMPSON, (now Sir CURTIS,) to meet Sir Henry Holland, Mr. Parkes, Bishop McIlvaine, Mr. Kinnaird, M. P., Mr. Torrens, M. P., Mr. I. S. Morgan, Mr. J. Bancroft Davis, &c., whom the auspicious news had brought together. I know of no more unerring test of men's real sentiments and sympathies in a season of war than their manner of receiving war news. I remember well during our war of 1812, with England, when the citizens of a village were assembled at the Post Office, anxiously awaiting the opening of the mail, that if the news was favorable to our arms the ultra Federalists would drop their eyes and turn sullenly away; but that when the news was disastrous, in spite of their efforts to conceal their real feelings, their countenances would light up, and they would inquire, significantly, of Republicans, what was the news from the army! Tried by this test, Mr. PEABODY'S sympathies were loyal, for he voluntarily came out of his way to bring news of an important Union victory; though he never ceased, as often as he had occasion to speak on the subject, to deplore the war.

In the attempts that were made by Confederate sympathizers in Parliament to induce a recognition of the Rebel Government, and to destroy our blockade, Mr. PEABODY manifested his devotion to the North by zealous efforts in our favor. He authorized me, as I have no doubt he did my colleague, Bishop MCILVAINE, to call on him whenever I thought he could be of service to our cause.

To all, and there were many English capitalists who applied to Mr. PEABODY for information relating to Confederate loans, he pronounced them worthless. And I hazard nothing in saying that he never directly or indirectly gave aid or comfort, encouragement or countenance to rebel representatives or to individual rebels. That in his general conversations deprecating the war, as was his habit, he was frequently misunderstood I can believe; that many Americans honestly suppose that his sympathies were with the South I can understand, but they certainly misapprehended him.

Some of Mr. PEABODY'S accusers discern, or think they discern, evidence of rebel sympathies in his great educational gift for the poor of the formerly slave States; but even in this they err. That money, until some time after the conclusion of the war, was intended for the City of New-York. Soon after handing his check for 100,000 guineas to his London trustees, he reverted to what he had told me fifteen years earlier about his intention to do something for the industrious poor of New-York, adding that as he was then a much richer man, his donation would be a much larger one; and that he intended to carry out his purpose, after his then approaching withdrawal from business. But the war and its consequences, changed his views. While the poor of the South had multiplied in numbers, the City of New-York had not only been growing in wealth, had established schools, the doors of which were wide open to every child in the City, but we were also fortunate in having among our citizens several capitalists vastly richer than himself. But these circumstances, while in his thoughts, had not decided his action when he arrived, nor until he had conversed with several Northern friends, all of whom approved of the effort to educate and elevate the masses in ignorance and poverty, black and white, which pervades the whole South, and appeals so strongly to the best feelings of our nature.

Let us remember that Mr. PEABODY amassed his fortune in England, and that while he gave liberally to London, he gave much more liberally to America. We enjoy the "lion's share" of his estate. England is paying honors and homage to his character and memory that were never bestowed upon any other private citizen. GEORGE HERRIOT endowed a hospital in Edinburgh, for which Sir WALTER SCOTT rendered his name illustrious. GEORGE PEABODY has provided for the welfare and happiness of millions, for which England is sending home his remains as "tenderly" and with as much respect as could have been paid to one of her own monarchs. It would be painful, therefore, upon their arrival here, to find discordant notes mingling with and jarring the harmonies of an occasion which awakens alike the exalted pride and the profound sorrow of his countrymen.

PROSPECT PARK WATER SUPPLY.

The Largest Well in the World—Capacity 1,000,000 Gallons of Water per Day.

One of the grand necessities of the Prospect Park, that of providing for a continual supply of water for all the purposes of the Park developed itself as the Commissioners progressed with their stupendous undertaking. Mr. STRANAHAN, the indefatigable President of the Board, after carefully weighing the cost, the practicability and importance of having an independent water supply for the Park, advised the Commissioner of the plan which had suggested itself and the calculations which had been made by the engineers relative to the project, and the work was commenced, the first idea being to secure at least a partial supply of water by means of a well constructed in the Park. The subject was thus treated in the last annual report of Mr. C. C. MARTIN, the engineer in charge: "This well has been located on the south side of Lookout Hill, near the lake, and work was commenced upon it late in the season. After a careful consideration of various methods for sinking the well, it was decided to build the wall, and then to excavate the material from within, trusting to the weight of the wall to force it down. Sixteen feet of the wall was laid securely bolted together, before the excavation was commenced. A derrick with a boom fifty-five feet in length was set up near the wall, so that the sweep of the boom commanded the interior of it. Iron buckets containing fourteen cubic feet each were obtained, and a six-horse power hoisting engine purchased. With these appliances the excavation was commenced, and carried on with slight interruption until the work was suspended on account of the frost."

The well is now completed, and is one of the most important features of the Park. It is worthy to rank as a feat of engineering skill with any of the great works of modern times. The Commissioners decided to put its powers to the test yesterday afternoon, but owing to the unpropitious weather of the forenoon the trial was postponed. Nevertheless, Commissioners STRANAHAN, FISKE and HAYNES, with Mr. MARTIN, engineer in charge, and Mr. JOHN Y. CULYER, his assistant, were at the well. During the last Summer some difficulties were encountered in the sinking of the wall, which were set down by superficial observers as the utter failure of the enterprise. Mr. STRANAHAN received but little encouragement from his fellow Commissioners, some of whom had never seen greater works of engineering than the construction of street sewers. He assumed the responsibility of seeing the work through, feeling that the whole thing depended entirely upon the ability of the engineers, in which he had abundant faith. All obstacles were surmounted; the work proceeded and the well is now finished, and so far as is known, is understood to be the largest one in the world. The outer wall is fifty feet in diameter, two feet thick and fifty-four feet high. The inner curb or wall is thirty-five feet in diameter and two feet thick, having a depth of ten feet. The masonry, as seen from the top of the structure, is a marvel of neatness and solidity. The water surface in the well is thirteen feet above high-tide level, and the depth of water in the well is fourteen feet. The pump foundations are entirely independent of the walls. This plan was adopted so as to obviate any possible difficulty which might arise from displacement. The pump is the Worthington patent, and, with a pressure of forty pounds, is capable of raising one million gallons of water every twenty-four hours a height of 176 feet, and is competent to a lift of 180 feet. The boiler house is a neat pressed-brick structure trimmed with Ohio stone, standing on the surface near the mouth of the well. The interior of the well is reached by a spiral stairway built in the wall, and commencing in the boiler house. In this way the engineer is able to reach the pump. It is a fact worthy of notice in connection with the construction of the wall, or rather the sinking of it, that the outer wall rests upon four feet of wooden cribwork, two feet thick and having an iron shield. The inner wall is built upon a similar crib only two feet deep, also shielded with iron. The Commissioners were led to the construction of this well in presence of the danger at any time of some accident taking place in connection with the Brooklyn Water Works which would render it necessary for the Water Board to cut off the Park supply so as to secure the citizens from suffering. The well has more than the necessary capacity to supply the Park abundantly with water, yielding most when most is needed. This is established by the discovery that the time of drought from which the well is or may be likely to suffer occurs in the Fall. Besides these facts, it further appears that in order to furnish the supply of water to the Park the Water Board would have to go through the process of pumping their water twice to convey it to the required elevation, equal to 225 feet from its original level.

The work of the well will be to supply the Pools at an elevation of 133 feet. From the Pools the water is conducted to the Lake. Besides this, there is an independent connection with the Lake by which, as necessity may suggest, the water can be directed to the Lake, a lift of only seventy feet. The Lake, when completed, will occupy an area of fifty acres, which will be kept continually supplied with fresh water, the arrangements being such, or to be such, as will insure a permanent change of water and prevent any of the evils that may arise from stagnancy. The well is fed from the earth, consisting of a circuit of two miles, with a fall of five feet to the mile. For this reason it does not appear easy to exhaust the supply, as when the water is pumped out to four or five feet from the surface of the well it is replaced at a rate equal to the demand. Every allowance has been made for evaporation from the Lake and Pools, and the supply regarded as inexhaustible. Another important fact here suggests itself; that is, that sufficient rain falls during the season in the area of two miles around the well to make the supply perennial. The Prospect Park Well is a credit to Brooklyn, and a grand triumph of enterprise for the Commission.

Another Policeman in Disrepute—He is Charged With Compounding a Felony.

At the Police trials held yesterday by Commissioner BOSWORTH, the only important case was that of HENRY YOUNG, of the Twenty-sixth (City Hall) Precinct, against whom the following evidence was given:

William McPherson, of Huron County, stated that on the 6th of November he purchased a ticket for Glasgow by the Anchor line of steamers at No. 9 Hoboken-street, which he supposed to be the regular office of the line; he had with him thirty-eight sovereigns and two $5 gold pieces and $200 in greenbacks. The latter the men in the office offered to exchange into gold, and this being accepted, they put all the gold into a belt, and then took him into a back room where they fitted a heavy belt upon his person. He had no occasion to examine this belt until after his arrival at Glasgow, where he first discovered that the belts had been changed and that the rascals had burdened him with one containing only about $12 in silver. He immediately returned to New-York, to which place he was given free passage by the Anchor line, as he had no money, and, upon his arrival, applied to Marshal TOOKER, who detailed YOUNG to the case. Going to the office where he had been swindled, MCPHERSON at once recognized the man who had robbed him, and that frightened individual at once offered to pay his passage to Ohio and then to refund $100. MCPHERSON consulted with YOUNG, who advised him to accept the amount, telling him that it was the best he could do; that if he went to law he would probably get nothing, and would besides be confined for a long time in the House of Detention. Convinced by these representations of the officer, MCPHERSON took the $100, and after leaving the office asked YOUNG if he owed him anything, to which he answered, "You can give me what you please." MCPHERSON then offered him a $1 or $2 bill, which YOUNG refused, and said he ought to have $5. MCPHERSON then gave him $3, which he took; on cross-examination MCPHERSON adhered strictly to all these statements.

YOUNG being examined in his defence admitted receiving the $3 and not reporting the fact to any of his superiors. He admitted giving the advice to settle, and only claimed that MCPHERSON had not been positive in his identification of either the place where or the man by whom he had been swindled.

The case was referred to the Board for decision.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A Curious Quarrel Between the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, the Continental Life Insurance Company, and Superintendent Barnes.

The case of GEORGE MORONEY *vs.* The British Commercial Life Insurance Company came up, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, on a motion to vacate an order made by Judge CARDOZO directing reinsurance of the defunct British Commercial Life Insurance Company in the Continental Life Insurance Company of this City. A large majority, in amount, of the policy holders have united in a petition to the Court to set aside this order of Judge CARDOZO, and have asked that their policies be reinsured in the Northwestern Insurance Company of Milwaukee. It appeared that after the making of the contract between Receiver BIXBY and the Continental Company, all the parties to the proceeding stipulated that the order directing that reinsurance be made in the Continental Company should be vacated, and that such company should be selected as would be satisfactory to a majority of the policy holders.

Mr. WHITNEY appeared as counsel for the Continental Company, and opposed any change being made, and also opposed the vacating of the order of Judge CARDOZO. He claimed that a valid contract had been made by Receiver BIXBY with the Company he represented, and that the Court had not the power on a simple motion to set it aside.

Mr. RAPALLO, for a majority of the policy holders, strongly urged that the wishes of those most deeply interested be regarded by the Court in the selection of a company to reinsure.

Mr. BARNES, Superintendent of the Insurance Department at Albany, explained in a few words the present condition of the funds of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, a considerable amount of which are on deposit in his department. The Company in Great Britain, he said, is responsible for over 40,000 policies, but the security for the American policy holders he thought was ample. The British Company would readily accede to reinsurance in any good American Company. He thought the Court had the power to direct what was for the best interest of all. The only question involved, that he could see, was in what company should the reinsurance be effected.

Mr. C. A. SEWARD appeared as counsel for the receiver, BIXBY, appointed as such by Judge CARDOZO. He opposed the vacating of the order.

Mr. TRACY appeared for the British Commercial Company, and made a statement of the facts substantially as above.

Judge INGRAHAM said that from the facts then before him, the British Company is not insolvent, they having sufficient funds deposited to meet all their risks.

Ex-Judge JOHN K. PORTER said that he appeared for the Attorney-General, and in behalf of Superintendent BARNES. He asked the Court to look at the attitude of certain third parties, or outsiders, who had, as it were, thrust themselves needlessly and improperly into this litigation.

His friend WHITNEY claimed his right to appear for the Continental Company, inasmuch as that Company had, on the 9th of November last, entered into a certain contract with Receiver BIXBY. If it was a contract at all, which he denied, it was one entered into with the Supreme Court. The latter had invited outside parties to come in and make propositions, and the whole proceeding, said Mr. PORTER, is an utter nullity, that is, the making of this arrangement with the receiver. His friend on the other side proposed to go on and ratify a contract between one BIXBY and the Continental Company, and to ask the Court to pay over $150,000 of money which the Court does not own. So far as the State of New-York was concerned, the whole proceedings were *ex parte*. They proposed to take from the treasury of the State the sum of $246,000, and that, too, on a receiver's bond for not one-tenth of that amount; and all this provided that upon the Court putting the sum of $150,000 into the receiver's hands, the Continental Company would reinsure these risks. The contract, on its face, was absolutely void as against public policy. In conclusion Judge PORTER said that the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers were dead, wanted the money which rightfully belonged to them, and these innocent persons ought not to be involved in a long litigation. Justice, in such a case as this, ought not to become entangled in the folds of her own garments.

Mr. GRATZ NATHAN, one of the officers of the Court, in conclusion, read an affidavit or two and made a few remarks, during which he informed the Court that he appeared in behalf of Judge CARDOZO'S receiver, Mr. BIXBY. He insisted that the receiver had been regularly appointed, and had been guilty of no contempt of Court.

Judge PORTER said he did not claim that the receiver, under the circumstances, was guilty of contempt; although, if he had been aware of all the facts of the case, he would have been in contempt.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

The "Forlorn Hope."

The Forlorn Hope, THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Esq., leader, met at Masonic Hall last evening for the purpose of perfecting its organization. The object of this body is to "aid the Democratic Party to express its power for the benefit of the people; to form a club where public policies will be developed; to make office honorable, legislation pure; to enable poor merit to compete with corrupt wealth; to reconcile labor and capital; to repeal all sumptuary laws; to quarantine all social evils; to pay all public debts; to reduce taxation; to provide cheap light, cheap transportation, cheap homes, food, raiment and shelter for every man; to vindicate the dignity of the citizen, and the sovereignty of the State."

The first object proposed by the Forlorn Hope is to procure free halls for public discussion, for the use of the people, and for this purpose petitions were adopted, one addressed to the Common Council asking that body to discuss the question, and another to the Comptroller asking him to afford facilities for the obtaining of information as to the cost of public buildings, the uses to which they are appropriated, and their annual expense.

Christmas Chimes at Trinity.

On Christmas Eve the following chimes and carols will be performed on the bells of Trinity Church, beginning at 2:30 P. M.:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Christmas Greeting—"On earth peace good will toward men."
3. Christmas Carol—"The Christmas Tree."
4. The Roman Soldier and the Children of Jerusalem.
5. "Watchman tell us of the Night."
6. "By thy Birth Thou Holiest One."
7. Carol—"Christ was Born on Christmas Day."

On Christmas Day Mr. J. AYLIFFE will ring the following programme, beginning at 10:30 o'clock A. M.:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Carol—"Once in Royal David's City."
3. Carol—"Christmas is Come Again."
4. Carol—"The Children in the Temple."
5. Carol—"See the Morning Star is Dwelling."
6. Carol—"Christ was Born on Christmas Day."

A Fortune for Somebody—Important Law Suit—Millions Involved.

The most important law suit which has ever occupied the attention of the Courts of Kings County has just been commenced by J. DEWEY FAY, Esq., legal adviser of one of the interested parties. It appears that old PETER CALYER, who died in 1804, left his sons, PETER and JACOBUS CALYER, a life interest in his farm at Greenpoint, and to his wife and three daughters a life interest in four houses in Essex and Hester streets in this City. Some of the land at Greenpoint was sold by PETER CALYER the younger, as it is claimed without authority, and other portions of the estate are still in the possession of some of the descendants of the testator. That portion of Greenpoint situated between Oakland-street and the East River, and now built upon, constituted the old farm. A large number of fine residences and extensive warehouses and manufacturing establishments are located upon the land. The water front alone is estimated to be worth millions of dollars. To recover the land this suit has been commenced, and it is said that other actions will follow to obtain damages and compensation for the use of the property for many years past.

The Mercantile Library—Presentation of a Portrait of General Grant.

Mr. WILSON G. HUNT has presented to the Mercantile Library a splendid painting of President GRANT. The portrait is half length life size, and is considered by the friends of the President a most faithful likeness. It was painted by Mr. N. B. KITTELL, of this City, who received from Mr. HUNT a commission to paint it for the Mercantile Library in May last. Mr. KITTELL was favored by the President with several sittings, and occupied, during his stay of four weeks in Washington, a room in the White House as a studio. Mr. HUNT sent with the portrait a letter to the President of the Mercantile Library expressing his great interest in the institution, and his wishes for its continued prosperity; to which Mr. BORDEN replied as follows:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter donating to the Mercantile Library Association a portrait of the President of the United States. In behalf of the more than ten thousand active members of our institution, I hasten to offer you our hearty and heartfelt thanks. Of the gift itself I cannot speak too highly. The careful study of a gentleman of distinguished merit in his profession—the high incentive that naturally attaches to such a subject, enhanced, if possible, by the generous purpose for which it was designed, assure us for the painting an intrinsic worth for which any expression of words must be, at the best, a meagre return. For this we thank you again and again. But this large-hearted act of yours is far dearer to us on other grounds. It recalls other and many [illegible] when it has been our pleasurable duty to acknowledge a like thoughtfulness in you. Even now the ink is hardly dry that made our letter of thanks for an act that, through your influence, placed in our possession a life painting of the profoundest statesman, perhaps—certainly the ablest orator that our country has produced. But deeper still, and underlying all other considerations, comes the conviction that our institution has in you what, believe me, Sir, it so much needs, a warm, a strong, a devoted friend. Will it afford you pleasure to know that it is the consciousness of such a friendship as yours, as sure, as steadfast, a thousand times proven as unchanging as time itself—that does more than all else to encourage and sustain us? You have been pleased to refer to the young gentlemen members of the Library, and the wide field they have before them. True, Sir, it is wider than the continent and the oceans. It is bounded by eternity itself. The Library is but a single agency in opening our eyes to the vast area of untried opportunity lying before us; but to those for whom it was conceived and in whose interests it now exists, it is the mightiest single agency we have, making of knowledge the lever by which all society is moved, for the legitimate offspring of knowledge is power. Rest assured, my dear Sir, your wise counsel will be valued not less than your munificent gift, since our highest ambition will be to make of the Library what you and all good friends would have it—"the benefactor of the merchant's clerk."

With repeated assurances of gratitude and esteem, I am, for the Library, very truly yours,

M. C. D. BORDEN, President.

THE GUNBOATS AT SEA.

Cuban Fillibusters on Board of Every Gunboat—News of a Spanish Disaster Expected.

Thus far we learn nothing of interest from the Spanish flotilla now on its way to Havana. That one expedition to intercept and destroy these vessels has failed our readers know, and many, no doubt, imagine that all danger to the gunboats is at an end. In this they are wrong, for we are informed by persons who know every soul on board of them that each vessel carries among her crew a number of men who have sworn to serve the Cuban cause when and where the opportunity offers. This is no longer a secret to those who are posted on Cuban matters in this City. And it is also well known that many of these men, although they shipped on the gunboats as coalpassers and firemen, are good engineers, and have all the requisite knowledge to command the boats, if at any time they should have occasion to do so. On so long a passage as that from this port to Havana, with but one old-fashioned war vessel to watch them, it would be strange, indeed, if a few of the gunboats, by adverse weather or otherwise, do not become detached from the convoy. In such an event, these determined men, few though they be, will undoubtedly make an attempt to obtain the mastery over the Spanish crew, capture the vessels and run them into a Mexican port. The Cubans in this City hourly expect some such joyful tidings, and bid everybody to "wait and see."

The expedition, whose start and failure were duly chronicled in these columns, was not, as some people profess to believe, an imaginary enterprise. We know, having had the most ample proof, that 300 men were enlisted in New-York and organized to pursue and destroy the flotilla. Those men on board of the gunboats at sea were a portion of that very organization, and, although the remainder have failed to coöperate with them as described in yesterday morning's TIMES, are resolute and interested enough in the ultimate success of the undertaking to make a desperate effort by themselves.

The Gunboats at Anchor Inside the Capes of the Chesapeake.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 22.—Sixteen of the Spanish gunboats, convoyed by the frigate *Pizarro*, have arrived inside the Capes and anchored in Lynn Haven Bay.

Board of Health—Impure Milk in Brooklyn.

The Board of Health yesterday ordered that the cow stables of Brooklyn be inspected and their condition reported to the Board. It appears that the milk from the country is pure and sweet, while that coming from the crowded city limits is largely diluted with water. Dr. HARRIS reported that the Board's efforts to keep the milk in Brooklyn unadulterated had been partially thwarted, and that further legislation is necessary. The Sanitary Superintendent reported an unsafe smokehouse near Essex Market. Mr. BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, sent in a communication in regard to the Brooklyn cow stables. He represented them to be in a wretched condition, and asked that the Board take action at once regarding them. The Board adjourned until next Wednesday.

The New Harlem Railroad Depot—Proceedings in the Supreme Court.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge BARNARD, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate of the block of land in this City bounded by Lexington and Fourth avenues, and Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, to be used for the purpose of the new Harlem Railroad Depot. Mr. C. A. RAPALLO and Mr. EUGENE F. DALY appeared in behalf of the Company, and Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY appeared to oppose the motion. The latter gentleman represented Mr. E. S. KIP and wife, who, he said, owned the block of land which the Company proposed to take for the new depot. The objections to the proceedings were based mainly on the ground of certain irregularities as to the way in which it was proposed to take the property. After some unimportant discussion the Judge appointed JAMES H. COLEMAN, GEORGE H. PURSER and JAMES BETTS METCALF as Commissioners to appraise the value of the property to be taken.

Croton Water Works.

The Croton Water Department is pressing forward with great rapidity the work of supplying the upper part of the City with water. The pipes are already laid as far as One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, from High Bridge, and as the contractor apparently regards neither wind nor weather, they will not be long in reaching One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, their lower terminus.

Workmen are also engaged in erecting the engine connected with the force-pump, and will not be interrupted by the cold weather.

The building of the tower will be resumed in the Spring, and by the Summer the residents of Washington Heights may reasonably hope to be in the full enjoyment of the Croton.

Release of Margaret Welsh—An Appeal to the Charitable.

MARGARET WELSH, who killed a policeman in 1867, in this City, left the Penitentiary yesterday, where she has been imprisoned for one year. When convicted of manslaughter she was an outcast; but, having been away from her low associates in crime for many months, she has had the spirit of contrition awakened within her, and is sincerely desirous of reforming her previous life, and becoming, once more, a virtuous woman. For this purpose she is anxious to go West, and live under a different name and among strange people. Her case is one that appeals strongly to the charitable. Any aid sent to her counsel on the trial, JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 254 Broadway, will be properly used in her behalf.

Another Police Order—Reports of Police Captains.

The following general order was issued yesterday by Superintendent KENNEDY:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

To the Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 595.—By action of the Board, it is made your duty to report to the Superintendent on the 1st day of January next, and thereafter on the first day of each month, a full muster roll of your command, in which shall be truly exhibited the rank of each member, the class of duty performed by him during the past month, when special or detailed, by whose authority he has so acted, and in what the special or detailed duty consisted—whether he is married or unmarried, and, if married, where his family resides, giving street and number; if unmarried, where he resides, giving street and number. Any false statement as to residence or otherwise shall be cause for discipline. These reports must be promptly made to enable the Superintendent to transmit the same immediately to the President of the Board.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

GEORGE W. DILKS, Inspector

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1197—Murray vs. Davis.
631—Minzesheimer vs. Dryer.
1681—Carpenter vs. Morrison.
487—Kirtland vs. Northrup.
1465—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merchants' Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
1349—Am. Mutual Ins. Co., Phila. vs. Leland.
1805—Brink vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
1807—Same vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
1407—Schuster vs. Continental Ins. Co.

Nos.
705—Giles, Receiver vs. Spalding.
2119—Robinson vs. Heigh.
2105—American Nat. Bank vs. Waggoner, Jr.
1783—Edwards vs. Kentgen.
405—Sutton vs. Diggles.
1831—Davis vs. Norwich & New-York Trans. Co.
1871—Vroman vs. Requa.
1877—Kerr vs. Kerr.
873—Bailey vs. Plastic Slate Roofing Co.
1165—Davis vs. Fuller.
1747—Breithampt vs. Stoker.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
564—Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Co. vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens.
1536—Brinkerhoff v. Cogan.
160—Merwin vs. American Express Co.
484—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.
1542—Kelty vs. Dayton.
1526—Feistel v. Brinkerhoff.
1576—Hill vs. McKenzie.
38—Clay vs. Lazelle.
1198—Uhl vs. Minaldi.

Nos.
416—Clay vs. Roemmelt.
3674—Hewitt vs. Miller.
948—Wyckoff v. Queens County Ferry Co.
1468—Sicher vs. Shoyer.
1594—Morgenthau v. Empire Fire Insurance Co.
1596—Leckie vs. Stewart.
1600—Brown vs. Stewart.
1602—Bacharach vs. Welsh.
1606—Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank v. Rose.
1608—Chambers v. Baldwin.
1610—Jaggers vs. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
157—Knapp vs. Blodgett.
241—King vs. Sanford.
33—Boynton vs. Hoffman.
56—Cruger vs. Haight.
104—Allen vs. Cook.
57—Byrnes vs. McCune.
91—Dugan vs. Duryea.
137—Newell vs. Townsend.
151—Wolfe vs. Brinckerhoff.
189—Fatman vs. Greenfield.
203—Solomon vs. Vander Reest.
219—Fallon vs. Woodworth.
232—Dunham vs. Odell.
233—Trimble vs. Stoll.
243— —— vs. ——.
12—Bouche vs. Flamant.
13—DeNeego vs. Same.
62—Bartlett vs. The N. J. Steam Navigation Company.
86—Davies vs. Monks.
117—Gerding vs. Martin.
132—Pierson vs. Donovan.
140—Higginson vs. Pendleton.
153—Emmet, Trustee, vs. Seton.
156—Wood vs. Muldoon.
165—Raymond vs. Arnold.
171—Farrel vs. Spence.
177—Griswold vs. Banks.
127—Simonton vs. Empire Sew'g Machine Co.

Nos.
129—Sloan vs. Hull.
139—Brennan, Trustee, vs. O'Conner.
156—Reicherier vs. Scheirloh.
186—Gilman vs. Seckendorf.
188—Despard vs. Churchill.
194—Young vs. Young.
211—Boelker vs. Baach.
216—Robinson vs. Brisbane.
220—The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Ass'n vs. Andrews.
4—Marvin vs. Browning.
5—Mullen vs. Decker.
6—Newhall vs. Same.
10—Cladin vs. Kelly.
58—Solomon vs. Jackson.
100—Mass vs. Meyers.
102—Connell vs. Graves.
179—Rancey vs. Laing.
192—Bixby vs. Couse.
212—Senior vs. Hurry.
214—Goodenough vs. Manning.
215—Abrahams vs. The Hebrew Benev. and Orphan Asylum So. of the City of New-York.
222—Ryerson vs. Sterzelbach.
224—Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
113—Brasilian Bank vs. Frangiadi.
114—Same vs. Same.
115—Lamb vs. Frangiadi.
113—Williams vs. Lloyd.
123—Sonkup vs. Wohledka.

Nos.
127—Adams vs. Stoessee.
129—Van Winkle vs. Mallory.
93—Zandt vs. Estora.
70— —— vs. ——.
213—Morris vs. Browning.

The call commences at No. 120—Read vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
246—Furth vs. Foster.
247—Casey vs. Foster.
803—Sterno vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
1151—Pike vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
733—Shearman vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
3520—Smith vs. Coe.
1296—Flatau vs. Hauft.
1297—O'Hara vs. Sealey.
1307—White vs. American Steel Tool Co.

Nos.
721—Reed vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
1077—Chapman vs. Douglas.
1227—Prial vs. Central Park, N. and E. River R. R. Co.
133—Escoffice vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
132—Bedoni vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1189—Mercer vs. Bowles.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

1—The People vs. Charles Connor and Thomas Jones; robbery.
2—The People vs. John Smith; robbery.
3—The People vs. Ellen Hart and Ellen Shannon; robbery.
4—The People vs. William O. Meyers; burglary.
5—The People vs. Edward Carey; burglary.
6—The People vs. Mary Deits, Charles Jameson and Mary Jane Patten; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Kate Finnegan; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Job Frazee, grand larceny.
9—The People vs. John Donnelly; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Martin Allen, Henry Jackson and Samuel Mack; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Herman Ludendorf; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. John Canfield; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Frank Joseph Meyers; felonious assault and battery.
14—The People vs. Lawrence McDonald; felonious assault and battery.
15—The People vs. Thomas Murphy; assault and battery.
16—The People vs. Henry Reif; assault and battery.
17—The People vs. John Connors, cruelty to animals.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 22.

By Judge Freedman.

George Hubert *vs.* Bernard McIntyre; motion granted, damages to be assessed by Sheriff.

Francis Robinson *vs.* Charles H. Wells et al.; motion granted.

John H. Kein et al. *vs.* William Tupper et al.; motion for commission granted.

Moses Lindheim *vs.* Edward DeWitt; motion granted without costs.

Henry P. Cooper *vs.* Frederick E. Rudolph; motion granted.

William D. Morgan *vs.* The Orient Mutual Insurance Company; motion.

James M. Smith *vs.* Jacob Heister; motion granted without costs.

Albert Hamecke *vs.* The National Park Bank; motion for commission granted.

Adolph Nauman *vs.* Josiah Caldwell; case settled. Upon presentation of an engrossed copy as settled, an order may be had that the same be filed and annexed to the judgment roll.

Thomas Fitzgibbon *vs.* Edward Cronin; motion granted on payment of $38 18 costs.

James Lynch, Sheriff, *vs.* George D. Crary et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

Augustus P. Phelps et al. *vs.* Edward Goodwin; motion granted.

Jacob Voorhis, Jr., *vs.* David R. Bingham; motion granted.

By Judge Jones.

Ann Hoddust *vs.* McPherson Smith; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

Bonner *vs.* Dunbar; the stenographer's copy of the charge.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—DEC. 22.

By Judge Barnard.

Mordecai *vs.* Saulies; Speiman *vs.* Westheimer; Steinway *vs.* Oaks. Motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 22.

By Judge Loew.

Powell *vs.* Henop; motion granted.

Keating *vs.* Carpenter; motion granted. See memorandum for counsel.

Schmidt *vs.* Pepper; motion denied.

O'Dea *vs.* Jordan; motion to vacate order of arrest denied; bail reduced to $150.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.

Milton J. Hardy et al. vs. *Abraham Bininger et al., composing the firm of A. Bininger & Co.*—This was a petition on the part of Milton J. Hardy and others, creditors of the firm of A. Bininger & Co., for adjudication of involuntary bankruptcy against said firm, on the ground that they had procured and suffered their property to be taken on legal process, with intent to defeat and delay the operation of the Bankruptcy act. The legal process referred to consisted of an order by Justice McCunn of the Superior Court, procured by the debtors, and appointing a receiver of their property. The case was tried before a jury. On behalf of the debtors it was urged that there was no intent to defeat or delay the operation of the act. The Court, however, held that such intent was necessarily implied, and directed a verdict for the creditors.

Mr. Bangs for the creditors; Mr. Compton for the debtors.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 22.

Before Judge Barnard.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT DECREE OF DIVORCE.

Charles A. Wetton vs. *Margaret Wetton.*—This case came before the Court to-day on a motion made by counsel for defendant, Mrs. Wetton, to set aside a decree of divorce obtained by her husband against her, some time ago, on the ground of adultery. The reasons for asking that the decree be set aside are, first, that the defendant knew nothing about the pendency of the suit before judgment, there having been no personal service of the summons, but simply a service by publication; that the order for publication was based on insufficient affidavits, inasmuch as defendant was a resident of the State, and never secreted herself within it for the purpose of avoiding the service of process. The further objection was taken that some of the testimony taken before the referee tending to prove adultery on the part of the wife, and particularly that portion of it given by one Sawyer, is false in every particular.

The other side, of course, deny all these allegations, and insist that the evidence as to the wife's adultery is true, and that the proceedings have been in all respects regular. The husband, who, by the way, has been recently married to another lady, is reputed to be a man of means, and the confidential bookkeeper of the wealthiest man on this continent.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

For the motion, Mr. Culver; opposed, Mr. Ira Shafer.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT.

The Waverley National Bank vs. *Mary A. Halsey et al.*—This was an action brought by creditors of Halsey & Northrup to set aside as fraudulent an assignment made for the benefit of their creditors. On the trial, the complaint was dismissed, from which judgment an appeal is now pending. The plaintiff now moves that a receiver of the assigned property be appointed, to take the same out of the hands of the assignee. The motion was denied on the ground that the plaintiff having attacked the assignment, had no *status* in Court which entitled him to any relief upon the basis of the validity of the assignment, and that being defeated at Special Term, a receiver could not be appointed while that judgment remained unreversed.

Nelson Smith for the motion; Ex-Judge Barrett for the assignee, opposed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 22.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Knowlton vs. *The New-York and Providence Steamship Company.*—The plaintiff shipped by one of the boats of the defendants goods to the value of about $2,000, to be delivered in this City to the purchaser. After reaching her dock, and after her passengers and baggage were discharged, the boat and her freight, together with plaintiff's goods, were destroyed by fire. Suit is now brought to recover the value of the goods, and the defendants interpose as a defence, the statute passed by Congress in 1851, limiting the Common Law liability of steamship owners as common carriers, and exempting them from liability for losses arising out of fire not resulting from the carelessness or neglect of the owners. It appeared on the trial that the fire originated in a small frame shed on the dock occupied by an employe of the defendant; that in that shed or building was a stove, the pipe of which passed through a felt and tarred roof, thereby facilitating an accident by fire at any time; that when the fire occurred there were but six men on board the boat, whereas fifty men was about her proper complement of hands, and with whom on board, the boat might have been removed from within reach of the fire in time to save both vessel and cargo. It was also further contended on behalf of the plaintiff, that the United States statute could not apply to the case because the boat had already reached her dock, discharged her passengers and baggage, and was therefore subject in her liabilities for the loss of freight on board at that place to the laws of the State of New-York. On this latter point the Court held with the plaintiff, and directed a verdict accordingly, subject to the decision of the Court at General Term.

Verdict for plaintiff, $2,766 07.

Mr. McCarthy for plaintiff; Mr. Choate for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Michael Harney was arraigned on a charge of robbery, but was acquitted.

James Williams was convicted of burglary and was sentenced to seven years in the State Prison, with hard labor.

A colored man named John Jackson was charged with grand larceny. The prisoner was discharged.

A young lad named Frederick Pfeifer was indicted for forgery. Upon the statement of the District-Attorney, who said he did not think the evidence to be produced was sufficient to substantiate the charge, the Recorder directed the prisoner's acquittal.

An old offender named James McGuire pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery, and was sentenced to State Prison for five years, with hard labor.

Andrew McLear and James McGinnes were indicted on a charge of robbery in the first degree. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, John McLoughlin, that on the evening of the 11th of December, he was passing through Jersey-street, when the prisoners knocked him down and robbed him of his watch chain, valued at a few dollars. Corroborative evidence was given, and the jury found the prisoners guilty. They were sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison, with hard labor.

Charles Jackson was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months for petty larceny.

Mary Mulligan pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

Robert O'Connell pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, and was sentenced to State Prison for three years. The Court then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 22, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	118⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	111¼
1,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65.	111
80,000	U.S. 5-20R., '65, n.	113⅜
6,500	do..........c	113⅜
1,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67.c	114
1,000	do..........c	114¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108⅜
15,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅜
2,000	N. C. St. 6s, ...	42¼
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s.n.	29¾
1,000	do..........	30
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds	62
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	85
1,000	do	86
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87	84
1,000	Erie 4th M....	75
2,000	Chic., B.& Q. 8s.	111
5,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	97½
1,000	Alt.&T.H.2dPf	78⅜
2,000	Tol. & W. Eq. bds..........	74½
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	95½
1,000	do......	95¼
4,000	O. & M. Con. Bds..........	81
5000	Col. C. & I. C. 1st M........	75
2,000	do......	75¼
5,000	Mil. & St. P.1st	92
4,000	Union Pac. 1st.	84
4,000	Pac. 7s, Gu'd by State Mo......	93½
6,000	Chi., R.I. & P.7s	97½
1,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds........	92
9	Fourth Nat. Bk..	105¼
5	Hanover Bank...	109
5	B'k of Comm'h...	112
1000	Pacific Mail......	48⅝
300	do.........b30	49
200	Quick. M. Co.....	15
100	Adams Ex........	60¾
9	do..........	60¾
100	Wells-Far. Ex.....	21
100	do...bet. call	21¼
7	N. Y. Cen. & H.R.	88
200	do..........	87⅝
20000	N. Y. Cen. & H. Certificates....	81¾
10000	do...bet. call.	81⅝
500	Reading..........	99⅜
500	L. S. & M. S. R...	86¼
1200	do...bet. call	86
300	Mich. Cen., bet call s10.........	118
25	Panama R.........	205
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	84
20	do..........	83
10	Col., C. C.&I.R....	74¼
1000	Chic. & N. W....	69⅜
1800	do..........	69⅝
500	do.........s30	69½
500	do.........b10	69⅝
200	do...bet. call	69¼
200	Chi. & N.W. Pf...	82¼
100	Mil.& St. P.......	73⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar..........	86
50	do..........	86¼
100	Ohio & Miss.....	23⅝
11	do..........	22¾
50	do..........	24
50	Chic., B. & Q.....	148
300	N. J. Cen. R..s30	88¾
700	do.........s30	89
400	do..........	89¼
400	do..........	89
42	Col., C. & I.C. R.	19
100	do..........	19⅜
100	do..........	19⅝
500	Bos., Hart. & E..	9

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$22,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	118⅜
15,000	do..........	118⅜
35,000	do..........	118⅜
5,000	U.S.5-20R, '62..	111¼
90,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	113⅛
1,000	do..........	113⅛
1,000	U.S.5-20 R., '68..	110⅛
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64..	111⅛
2,500	do.........s3	111⅛
6,000	do..........	111⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	109
10,000	do..........	108¾
$3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	111¼
110,000	U.S.5-20C., '65.n	114⅜
10,000	do.........b3	114¼
20,000	do..........	113⅞
30,000	do.........b3	113⅞
53,000	U. S. 5-20C., '67..	114⅜
60,000	do..........	114⅜
30,000	do..........	114⅝
40,000	do.........b3	114⅝
50,000	do.........s3	114½
50,000	do..........	114⅜
5,000	U.S.5-20C., '68...	114⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	So. Car. St. n..	83
20,000	La. 6s. Lev. Bds	62
7,000	Mo.St. 6s, b.c.b3	91
5,000	Tenn.St.6s.ex c.	50⅜
3,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	88
2,000	Mor.& Es.1stM.	95¼
1,000	do..........	95
6,000	N.J. Cen. n. bs.	98
200	Canton Co........	48½
200	Pacific Mail......	48⅝
100	do...bet. call	48⅝
200	do..........	48¾
200	do..........	49
100	W. U. Tel.....b. c.	32¾
500	Wells-Fargo Ex..	22
100	Adams Ex...b. c..	61
20	La. Sh.& M. S...	86¾
200	do..........	86¼
600	do..........	86⅜
1300	do..........	86⅜
200	do...bet. call	86
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	87¾
50	Erie R..........	21⅛
200	Harlem.....b. c. x	131
600	Reading..........	99⅞
300	do..........	100
200	Mil. & St. P......	73⅛
300	Chi. & N.W....b3	69⅜
200	do...bet. call	69⅜
100	Chi. & R. I......	105⅛
400	do....bet.call	105⅜
100	Mil.& St. P. Pf.....	86
200	Tol., W. & W.b.c.	51⅛
100	do..........	51⅜
100	N.J. Cen. R......	90⅛
400	do.........s30	90
200	do.........b30	90⅛
100	do..........	90½
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar..........	86⅛
200	Chi. & Alton.....	141
100	Ohio & Miss.....	24
500	C., Cin.&Ind. C.R.	19⅜

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cumberland......	26
100	Mariposa Mining.	7⅜
100	Quick. M.Co...b10	15
100	do.........b10	15⅛
100	do.........b10	15⅜
100	W. U. Tel........	32¾
100	Pacific Mail....b3	48⅝
100	do..........	48⅜
500	Reading..........	99⅜
200	do.........c	99⅜
100	L. S. &M.S.R...s3	85⅜
100	do.........b3	85⅜
100	Chi. & N. W....s3	69⅜
100	do..........	69¼
5000	American Gold..	120¾
100	Erie..........	21⅜
100	do..........	21⅜
300	do..........	21¼
400	do.........s3	21¼
100	Canada Mining.....	.75
100	do.........b3	.70
1000	Central Pet....b60	.75
500	U. Pet. Fm....	.20

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22—P. M.

There was more demand for Gold to-day at the reduced figures of Monday and yesterday, and the sales from 120⅞ gradually advanced to 121 ₱ cent., several prominent buyers appearing in the Gold Room, at 120⅞ @120⅞ ₱ cent. The reaction from the lowest points of yesterday was apparently not the result of any upward alteration in the Foreign Exchanges, but of a speculative feeling that 120 ₱ cent. is about as low as the price is likely to rule through the first months of the New Year, and that later in the season there is an equal chance that the market may improve. The Public Funds were also somewhat firmer in the forenoon, and there was a good disposition to buy after the awards on the $2,000,000 by the Treasury for the Sinking Fund at noon. The gross amount of Bonds offered was $3,306,000.

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S, DEC. 22, 1869.

Corne & Stanton.	
$10,000 '65, c., n.	110.87
10,000 '65, c., n.	110.97
15,000 '65, c., n.	111.07
15,000 '65, c., n.	111.17
H. Clews & Co.	
70,000 '65, n., r.	110.49
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
12,000 '62, r.	110.79
10,000 '65, r., n.	110.79
15,000 '64, c.	110.79
25,000 '65, c.	110.94
25,000 '65, c.	110.99
Jay Cooke & Co.	
32,200 '62, r.	110.83
92,850 '65, r., n.	110.83
10,650 '67, r.	110.83
29,300 '67, c.	110.83
44,000 '65, c., n.	110.82
300,000 '65, c.	110.87
Alex. Amend.	
50,000 '65, n.	110.99
40,000 '62, r.	111.22
40,000 '65, r., n.	111.48
Jas. Curphey.	
5,000 '64	110.49
25,000 '64	110.58
12,500 '65, o.	110.63
Buckingham & Brown.	
30,000 '62, r.	110.75
5,000 '64, r.	110.80
12,000 '65, r., o.	110.80
1,500 '65, c., o.	110.80
56,000 '64, c.	110.75
10,400 '67, c.	110.80
6,100 '65, c., n.	110.76
20,000 '65, r., n.	110.77
Friedman & Salomon.	
6,000 '62, r.	110.79
4,000 '64, r.	110.79
7,000 '65, r.	110.79
15,000 '65, r.	110.89
11,000 '64, c.	110.89
4,500 '65, c.	110.89
23,350 '65, c., n.	110.89
2,750 '67, c.	110.89
500 '68, c.	110.89
Ed. Sweet & Co.	
25,000 '67, c.	110.79
25,000 '67, c.	110.94
Reid, Leo & Content.	
1,000 '62, c.	110.49
1,000 '65, n.	110.74
2,000 '67	110.74
50,000 '65, n.	110.97
50,000 '65, n.	110.99
50,000 '65, n.	111.04
50,000 '64.	111.74
Frank & Gans.	
10,000 '62, r.	110.88
10,000 '64, r.	110.89
80,000 '64, c.	110.90
150,000 '65, c., n.	110.91
100,000 '65, c.	111.05
Vermilye & Co.	
35,000 '67, c.	110.99
77,000 '65, c.	110.98
150,000 '64, c.	110.97
100,000 '64, c.	110.80
123,000 '65, r.	110.80
50,000 '64, r.	110.60
10,000 '65, r., n.	110.60
50,000 '65, r., o.	110.90
3,000 '65, c., o.	110.90
U. Doubleday.	
10,000 '64	110.99
10,000 '64	111.31
Baker & Kitchen.	
5,500 '67, r.	110.92
2,000 '64, c.	110.92
11,500 '65, r.	110.91
300 '67, c.	110.91
25,000 '65, c.	110.95
25,000 '65, c.	110.96
25,000 '65, c.	110.97
J. & J. Stuart & Co.	
16,000 '65, c., n.	110.15
White, Morris & Co.	
1,550 '62, ind.	110.95
1,300 '64, c.	110.95
500 '65, c., o.	110.95
12,000 '65, c., n.	110.95
1,550 '67, def.	110.95
6,600 '67, c.	110.95
1,500 '68, c.	110.95
Marx & Co.	
66,600 '62, r.	110.71
50,000 '65, c.	110.84
50,000 '65, c.	110.93
50,000 '65, c.	110.86
50,000 '65, c.	110.87
50,000 '65, c.	110.88
50,000 '65, c.	110.89
Friedman & Salomon.	
50,000 '67, c.	111.82
John Pondir.	
50,000 '67, c.	111.21
50,000 '67, c.	111.22
50,000 '65, c.	111.19
50,000 '65, c.	111.20
R. B. Ames.	
2,000 '65, r., o.	110.86
7,700 '65, c., o.	110.86
2,150 '64, c.	110.86
2,950 '65, n.	110.86
5,200 '67, c.	110.86
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
2,000 '65, r., o.	110.78
22,000 '64, c.	110.78
20,000 '65, c., o.	110.88
20,000 '65, c., o.	110.98
Wm. C. McKean.	
100,000 '65. r.	111.97
James T. Bates.	
10,000 '64	110.62
10,000 '65, n.	110.69
7,000 '65	110.81
20,000 '65	110.85
Total	$3,306,600

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S, DEC. 22, 1869.

Frank & Gans.	
$10,000 '62, r.	110.88
10,000 '64, r.	110.89
80,000 '64, c.	110.90
150,000 '65, c., n.	110.91
J. T. Bates.	
10,000 '64	110.62
10,000 '65, n.	110.69
7,000 '65, n.	110.81
20,000 '65, n.	110.85
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
2,000 '65, r., o.	110.78
22,000 '64, c.	110.78
20,000 '65, c., n.	110.88
R. B. Ames.	
2,000 '65, r., o.	110.86
7,700 '65, c., o.	110.86
2,150 '64, c.	110.86
2,950 '65, c., n.	110.86
5,200 '65, c.	110.86
Marx & Co.	
66,600 '62, r.	110.71
50,000 '65, c., n.	110.84
40,400 '65, c., n.	110.93
50,000 '65, c., n.	110.86
50,000 '65, c., n.	110.87
50,000 '65, c., n.	110.88
50,000 '65, c., n.	110.89
Reid, Leo & Content.	
1,000 '62, c.	110.49
1,000 '65, c.	110.74
2,000 '67, c.	110.74
J. & J. Stuart & Co.	
16,000 '65, c., n.	110.15
Baker & Kitchen.	
5,500 '62, r.	110.92
2,000 '64, c.	110.92
11,500 '65, r.	110.91
300 '67, c.	110.91
H. Clews & Co.	
70,000 '65, r., n.	110.49
Corne & Stanton.	
10,000 '65, n.	110.87
Vermilye & Co.	
100,000 '64, c.	110.80
125,000 '62, r.	110.60
50,000 '64, r.	110.60
10,000 '65, r., o.	110.60
50,000 '65, r., n.	110.90
3,000 '65, c., o.	110.90
E. Sweet & Co.	
25,000 '67, c.	110.79
Friedman & Salomon.	
6,000 '62, r.	110.79
5,000 '64, r.	110.79
7,000 '65, r., o.	110.79
15,000 '65, n.	110.89
11,000 '64, c.	110.89
5,400 '65, c.	110.89
23,350 '65, c., n.	110.89
2,750 '67, c.	110.89
500 '68, c.	110.89
Buckingham & Brown.	
30,000 '62, r.	110.76
5,000 '64, r.	110.80
12,000 '65, r., o.	110.80
1,500 '65, c., o.	110.80
56,000 '64, c.	110.75
10,400 '67, c.	110.80
6,100 '65, c., n.	110.76
20,000 '65, r., n.	110.77
J. Curphey.	
5,000 '64	110.49
25,000 '64	110.53
12,000 '65, o.	110.63
Jay Cooke & Co.	
32,200 '62, r.	110.83
82,850 '65, r., n.	110.83
10,650 '67, r.	110.83
20,300 '67, c.	110.83
53,000 '65, c., n.	110.82
300,000 '65, c., n.	110.87
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
13,000 '62, r.	110.79
10,000 '65, r., n.	110.79
15,000 '62, c., n.	110.79
Total	$2,000,000

Money was in free supply at 6@7 ₱ cent. on call loan to the Brokers. In the Foreign Exchanges there was more talk than action in the direction of business, and Bills on London could be had at 108⅝ ₱ cent. net at the close of the day, and 5.20f.@5.19⅜f. to the dollar on Paris.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange than the Public Funds, which were active, there was a fair amount of business in the New-York and Harlem Railways at prices somewhat better than yesterday, and the prevailing opinion on the general market is that after the New Year speculation will move with more confidence, and the turn of prices consequently upward. However correct or deceptive this calculation may prove, it is safe to say that the New Year will go out with a lighter feeling than was threatened in the panic talk of last week.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 22.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅝	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅛	114⅜
American Gold Coin	120⅛	121
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	44¼	44
North Carolina Bonds, new	30	30
New-York Central and Hudson	87⅜	87½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	81¾	81¾
Reading Railroad	99⅛	99⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	105½	105⅛
Northwestern Common	63½	69½
Northwestern Preferred	82½	82¼
Pacific Mail Company	48½	48¼
St. Paul Preferred	85⅝	85¾
St. Paul Common	73⅝	73½
Lake Shore	85¾	85⅝
Erie	21⅜	21⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅝	24

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	115¼
6 ₱ cent., coup., 1881	118¾
5-20 reg., 1862	111¼
5-20 coup., 1862	113¼
5-29 coup., 1864	111¼
5-20 coup., 1865	111¼
5-20 coup., n. 1., 1865	114¼
5-20 coup., 1867	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1868	114⅛
10-40 reg.	108⅜
10-40 coup.	109
6s Currency	108¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup	50⅜
Tennessee 6s, n. bds..	44
Virginia 6s, n. bds....	55
Georgia 7s, n. bds....	92
North Carolina 6s....	42
North Carolina n. bds	29¾
South Carolina n. bds	82½
Missouri 6s....	90⅝
Louisiana 6s....	69
Louisiana 6s, L. bds..	61½
Louisiana 8s, L. bds..	78
California 7s....	118
Connecticut 6s....	99
Rhode Island 6s....	94
Alabama 8s....	94
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875....	98
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881....	100
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886....	100
Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878..	97
Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. L.	97
N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan..	106¼
N. Y. Coup B'y Loan..	109⅝
N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, '70..	99¾
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '72..	101⅛
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73..	101⅛
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74..	101⅛
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75..	101⅛
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77..	102
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78..	102
N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, '74..	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83....	85
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87....	84
N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76....	98
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79....	88
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83....	88
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80....	74¾
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88....	68
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-'70.	101¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	99
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....	98
Harlem 1st....	97
Mich. Cent. 1st, 8s, '82.	116
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d....	89¾
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c	97
Cent. Pac. Bonds....	91½
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	83¾
Alton & T. H. 1st....	92
Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf..	78
Alton & T. H. 2d, Inc	71
Chi. & N. W. S. F....	96
Consol. 7 ₱ c. conv....	88
Consol. 7 ₱ c. Ex. Bd.	80
Lack. & West. Bonds.	99
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	98
Del., Lack. & W. 2d..	92
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex..	87½
Tol. & Wab. 2d....	80
Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds	74
T., W.&W. con. S. F	79
Great West. 1st, '88...	82
Galena & Chi. 2d....	90
Chi. & Rock Is. 1st....	101
Chi., R. Is. & Pac....	97½
Morris & Essex 2d....	92⅛
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....	96⅛
New-Jersey Cent. 1st.	99
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101⅛
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th....	73
Chi. & Alton 1st....	102
Chi. & Alton Inc....	87
Ohio & Miss. 1st....	93
Ohio & Miss. Con....	81
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st....	93
Peninsula R. R. Bds..	85
St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	81½
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s....	102¾
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	89
Mil. & St. Paul 1st....	92
Mil. & St. Paul 2d....	81
Chi. & Mil. 1st....	88
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d....	67
New-York & N. H. 6s	95
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	78

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....	134
Manhattan....	140
Mechanics'....	135
Union....	123
America....	144
City....	210
Phenix....	108¼
Tradesmen's....	148
Mechanics' & Traders'	125
National....	112
Seventh Ward....	110
State of New-York....	106
Commerce....	123
Ocean....	81
American Exchange..	110
Bank of the Republic..	119
Bank of N. America..	106
Commonwealth....	112
Importers' & Traders'	135½
Central National....	110
Ninth National....	108
Tenth National....	85
Oriental....	150

GOLD INTEREST OF PUBLIC FUNDS—JANUARY, 1870.

Loan.	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
6 ₱ ct. of 1861-81....	$282,732,600	3 ₱ ct.	$8,481,960
6 ₱ ct. 5-20s, 1865....	332,999,000	3 ₱ ct.	9,989,970
6 ₱ ct. 5-20s, 1867....	379,506,000	3 ₱ ct.	11,385,180
6 ₱ ct. 5-20s, 1868....	42,539,000	3 ₱ ct.	1,276,170
5 ₱ ct. of 1858-74...	20,000,000	2½ ₱ ct.	500,000
5 ₱ ct. of 1860-71....	7,022,000	2½ ₱ ct.	175,550
Oregon 6 ₱ ct......	1,091,000	3 ₱ ct.	32,730
Total..........	$1,065,889,000		$31,841,560

STATE, R. ROAD AND OTHER DIVIDENDS—JAN., 1870.

Name.	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
N. Y. State Bounty..	$26,862,000	3½ ₱ cent.	$940,170
N. Y. Loans, Quar'y...	18,106,000	1½ ₱ cent.	270,000
Ohio State Loans......	10,532,000	3 ₱ cent.	315,960
Indiana State Loans..	7,195,000	3 & 2½ ₱ c.	199,200
N. J. State Loans.....	3,196,000	3 ₱ cent.	95,880
Mo. State Loans.......	16,084,000	3 ₱ cent.	482,250
Illinois State Loans...	5,975,000	3 ₱ cent.	179,250
Rhode Is. St. Loans...	3,088,000	3 ₱ cent.	92,640
Michigan St. Loans...	5,645,000	3 ₱ cent.	169,350
Conn. State Loans....	6,675,000	3 ₱ cent.	200,250
Kentucky St. Loans..	3,619,000	3 ₱ cent.	108,570
Kansas State Loans..	1,095,000	3½ ₱ cent.	38,325
S. C. State Loans.....	5,407,000	3 ₱ cent.	164,210
Alabama St. Loans...	4,375,000	2½ & 4 ₱ c.	124,370
California Loans......	4,696,000	3½ ₱ cent.	*164,360
Central Pacific Bonds.	24,371,000	3 ₱ cent.	*731,130
Union Pacific Bonds..	27,111,000	3 ₱ cent.	*813,330
U. S. Pacific Bonds...	62,625,000	3 ₱ cent.	1,878,750
Fort Wayne stock.....	19,716,000	1¾ ₱ cent.	345,000
Cal. State Aid Bonds..	1,500,000	3½ ₱ cent.	*52,500
Mich. Central stock...	8,477,000	3 ₱ cent.	423,800
Farmers' Trust........	1,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	50,000
Third-avenue Savings.	5,148,000	3 ₱ cent.	154,440
National Trust........	1,000,000	4 ₱ cent.	40,000
Atlantic Savings.......	2,000,000	3½ ₱ cent.	70,000
Chic. & N. W. Road...	14,355,000	4 ₱ cent.	582,200
Chic. & N. W. Pref'd..	17,856,000	5 ₱ cent.	892,200
New-Haven Road.......	6,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	300,000
Merch't Clerks' Sav'g.	2,500,000	3 & 2 extra.	125,000
Harlem Stock..........	7,000,000	4 ₱ cent.	280,000
Hartford & N. Haven.	3,300,000	$3 ₱ share.	99,000
Dubuque & Sioux City	3,662,000	5 ₱ cent.	183,100
Union Express.........	5,000,000	$3 ₱ share.	150,000
Norwich & Wor. Road	2,363,000	5 ₱ cent.	118,150

*Payable in gold coin.

BANK DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED—JANUARY, 1870.

Bank.	Capital.	Half Yearly.	Amount.
Bank of America......	$3,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	$150,000
Metropolitan.........	4,000,000	6 ₱ cent.	240,000
Chatham.............	450,000	8 ₱ cent.	36,000
North America........	1,000,000	3½ ₱ cent.	35,000
Ninth National........	1,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	50,000
East River............	350,000	4 ₱ cent.	14,000
Importers' & Traders'	1,500,000	5 ₱ cent.	75,000
People's Bank.........	412,500	5 ₱ cent.	20,625
Oriental..............	300,000	5 ₱ cent.	15,000
Hanover..............	1,000,000	4 ₱ cent.	40,000
Fourth National.......	5,000,000	4 ₱ cent.	200,000
Market...............	1,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	50,000
Central National......	3,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	150,000
Grocers' Bank.........	300,000	5 ₱ cent.	15,000
Bank of New-York...	3,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	150,000
Tradesmen's..........	1,000,000	6 ₱ cent.	60,000
Park Bank............	2,000,000	7 ₱ cent.	140,000
Atlantic..............	300,000	4 ₱ cent.	12,000
Marine Bank..........	400,000	6 ₱ cent.	24,000

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22. }

General balance yesterday	$85,299,995 54
Gold receipts	301,316 57
Gold payments	26,680 92
Gold balance	77,180,827 39
Currency receipts	314,080 92
Currency payments	917,546 95
Currency balance	7,653,124 05
General balance	85,188,135 01
Customs	163,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	93	94
City 6s, new	98⅞	99
Camden and Amboy	118	118½
Pennsylvania Central	54	54⅛
Reading	100	100⅛
Lehigh Valley	52⅞	53
Catawissa Preferred	34	34½
Philadelphia and Erie	28¼	28⅜
Northern Central	43¾	43⅞
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33⅝

The Bank of New-York has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five* ₱ *cent.*, payable Jan. 3, free of tax.

The Tradesmen's Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *six* ₱ *cent.*, payable Jan. 3, free of tax.

The Park National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *seven* ₱ *cent.*, payable Jan. 3, free of tax.

The Atlantic Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *four* ₱ *cent.*, payable Jan. 3, free of tax.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
CORNER WALL AND NASSAU STS.

In view of the large amount of JANUARY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS soon to be disbursed and seek new INVESTMENT, we desire to call the attention of our customers to the FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the LAKE SUPERIOR and MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, one of the few securities we feel safe in recommending as good.

The importance of the route connecting the head of the Mississippi River navigation with the head of Lake Superior, and receiving the trade of the five railroads centering at St. Paul, will insure to this road a large and profitable trade. The Land Grant—1,632,000 acres—is in itself an amply sufficient basis for the mortgage, ($4,500,000,) and all proceeds of land sales are applied directly to cancelation of the bonds.

The parties in interest embrace some of the first railroad and financial men of the country, and Mr. Moorehead, of our firm, is one of the Trustees of the mortgage.

The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of 1870.

We recommend these bonds as paying a much larger interest than Government Securities, without the risk of a high premium. We have for sale $200,000, at the original subscription price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, (denominations $500 and $1,000 coupon.) Purchasers this month have the advantage of the gold coupon payable at our office on Jan. 1—the premium upon which is equal to nearly ¼ per cent., making the price lower than many bonds of much less merit now offered to the public.

We receive in payment Governments and other securities at their market value, and January coupons at the current gold price of the day.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. Interest payable April and October, at the Bank of America in New-York. There is not in existence a more reliable security than the Bonds of this Corporation.

For the present we offer these Bonds at 85 and accrued interest. For circulars and further information, apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; Indianapolis and Vincennes First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, strongly guaranteed; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 10 per cent. Bonds of Platte County, Missouri; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

OFFICE OF CLARK, DODGE & CO., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869. }

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $250,000 of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan.

Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	70
Cotton, bales	5,377
Copper, bbls	93
Dried Fruit, pkgs	85
Eggs, bbls	401
Flour, bbls	7,597
Meal, bags	850
Wheat, bushels	4,104
Oats, bushels	2,800
Beans, bushels	494
Peas, bushels	270
Hops, bales	311
Leather, sides	12,031
Petroleum, ref., bbls..	572
Pork, bbls	3,071
Beef, pkgs	965
Cutmeats, pkgs	737
Lard, pkgs	1,655
Stearine, pkgs	30
Butter, pkgs	2,180
Cheese, pkgs	1,633
Tallow, pkgs	248
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,413
Rice, pkgs	229
Starch, pkgs	575
Tobacco, hhds	2
Whisky, bbls	1,493
Wool, bales	252

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Siberia*, for Liverpool—171,768 lbs. Bacon, 20,700 lbs. Hams, 2,127 bbls. Flour, 61,584 lbs. Tallow, 8,082 lbs. Cheese, 2 bales Skins, 756 bales Cotton, 259 tons Manganese, 141 bales Hops, 34 hhds. Tobacco.

By the ship *Lake Ontario*, for Liverpool—22,206 bushels Wheat, 64,460 lbs. Oil Cake, 2,287 bbls. Flour, 363 bales Cotton, 84 pkgs. Gin, 100 bales Hops, 136 pkgs. Clocks, 10 boxes Trimmings.

By the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool—2,397 bales Cotton, 200 bags Regulus, 4 boxes Bean Dusters, 39 cases Primers and Shells, 30 bales Sisal Hemp, 19,300 bushels Wheat, 117,000 lbs. Bacon, 6 cases Sewing Machines.

By the ship *Lake Erie*, for London—20,440 bushels Wheat, 344 bales Hops, 251 pkgs. Beef, 38 bales Sponge, 137,440 lbs. Tallow, 659 bags Cotton Seed Cake, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 25,384 lbs. Grease, 3 cases Printing Press, 540 bags Oil Cake, 5,957 lbs. Beeswax, 33 boxes Hardware, 250 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 2,511 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Tongues, 1 tierce Hams, 10 kits Mackerel, 379 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Lady of the Lake*, for Bristol—1,052 bbls. Resin, 900 bbls. Flour, 75 tons Logwood.

ASHES—Have been dull but steady at $7 37@$7 62 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 483 bbls.

COFFEE—There has been rather more inquiry for Rio at about previous prices; 2,164 bags, by the *Merrimac*, were sold on private terms. Other sales, to the amount of 9,164 bags by three other vessels, were mentioned as having been made, some time since, but could not be authenticated. We quote: Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@19c.; Manila, 10c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in light demand and depressed in price, closing heavily. Sales 1,932 bales, (of which 361 bales were to arrive,) including 1,588 bales to spinners, 295 bales to shippers, and 49 bales to speculators. Also, 1,800 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales basis Low Middling, for December, 24¾c., settlement; 300 bales do., for February, 24¾c.@24⅞c.; 100 bales do., for March, 25c.; 300 bales do., for March, 25⅛c.; 800 bales do., for March and April, on private terms; 100 bales do., for January, Savannah, 23½c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23¼	23¾	24	24¼
Good Ordinary	24⅛	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞
Low Middling	24⅝	24⅞	25⅛	25⅜
Middling	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝	25⅞
Good Middling	25¾	26	26¼	26½

Movements of Cotton in this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,336
Receipts last week	23,249
Receipts the preceding week	20,996
Receipts since Sept. 1	297,980
Receipts since Jan. 1	650,608
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	3,516
Exports since Sept. 1	138,930
Exports since Jan. 1	323,533
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	25,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate movement has been noted in State and Western Flour at about previous quotations, for most kinds. The offerings of low grades have been on a reduced scale, and the principal holders have been unwilling to make further concessions to purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,450 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 50; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 50@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 55 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 40@$4 90
Extra State	5 10@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c	4 90@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 55@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues in light request at essentially unchanged rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at from $5 40@$8 15 for poor to fair ordinary, and $8 15@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in rather better demand at $4 50@$5 80 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Cornmeal has been inactive at about $4 60@$5 for Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Caloric, and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and quoted off in price 1c.@2c. a bushel, on a very moderate trade, partly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,500 bushels, in lots, including White Western at $1 40@$1 51, Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 22@$1 34, chiefly at $1 34, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 21@$1 24, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 14; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 65; Red and Amber State at $1 32@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has been unusually dull and decidedly cheaper, especially new, which has been difficult of sale at even the prevailing low prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 08@$1 11 for damaged and heated Mixed Western; $1 12@$1 13½ for Sound Mixed Western; 90c.@99c. for Yellow and White Southern and Jersey, and $1 23 for very choice old Round Yellow. Rye is inactive at $1 05@$1 07 for Winter; $1 10@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel; sales have been reported of 2,300 bushels, within our range. Barley continues in slack demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 3,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 08@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt rules dull, at from $1 10@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Oats have been inactive and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 26,500 bushels, in lots, at 62c.@63½c., from depot and delivered, for heated to choice Western; 63c.@65c. for State; 57c.@61c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 4,414 bbls. Flour and 31,506 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 2,511 bbls. Flour and 20,440 bushels Wheat for London, and 900 bbls. Flour for Bristol.

HAY, &C.—Bale Hay has been in demand and steady at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been quiet to-day at about previous prices. The week's receipts have been 101,107 Hides and 469 bales do.; the sales, 65,050 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hunt & Co., 2,300 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, (part to arrive,) 11½@12 lbs., 24½c.@24¾c.; 15,300 Dry Entre Rios, (part to arrive,) 21½@22 lbs., 22¼c.; 2,600 Dry Corrientes, 21½@22¼ lbs., 21½c.; 17,800 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 21½@23 lbs., 22½c.@22¾c.; 2,500 Dry Montevideo Kips, (to arrive,) 11½@12½ lbs., 24c.@24¾c.; 3,700 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 21c.; 5,200 Dry California, 21@24 lbs., 20½c.@21c.; 200 Dry California Kips, 12 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Zanzibar, 10 lbs.; 1,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 20½ lbs.; 860 Dry Bogota, 20½ lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; 800 Dry Vera Cruz and Sisal, 17@21 lbs.; 200 Dry West India, 16 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Texas, 21@23 lbs., 21c., currency, as they run; 1,200 Dry Texas Kips, 11c., 400 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 30@40 lbs., private terms; 2,200 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., 11½c., currency, as they run; 2,500 Wet Salted Texas Kips, 21 lbs., 550 Wet Salted Southern, 40 lbs., private terms; 2,500 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 60,900 Hides and 200 bales, (same time last year 47,000 Hides and 350 bales,) as follows: 33,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 2,300 Dry Montevideo, 4,700 Dry Orinoco, 3,200 Dry Rio Grande, 5,000 Dry California, 5,800 Dry Central American, 2,000 Dry Bogota, &c., 500 Dry Bahia, 700 Dry Havana, 6,800 Dry and Salted Mexican, 8,00 Dry and Salted West India, 3,500 Dry and Salted Texas, &c., 1,600 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 900 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The main inquiry has been for Hemlock Sole at, however, drooping prices. But little call has been noted for Oak Sole. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, cropped, heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, cropped, middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, cropped, light, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, middle, 3°c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 30c.@35c., ₱ lb. The day's receipts have been 12,031 sides.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet but steady since our last. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@50c.; English Islands at 45c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quite dull to-day, on the basis of 17c. in bulk, here, with sales of 500 bbls. reported; 21½c.@21¾c. for Crude, in shipping order; 21½c. for Crude, in shipping order, at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; in Philadelphia, 650 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been slow of sale, though without remarkable change in value. Most holders were confident in their views, and not disposed to sell freely at prevailing rates. Yet buyers evinced very little inclination to operate at the going prices. Sales have been reported here, since our last, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for December, various deliveries within the month, at 31c.@31½c.; 500 bbls. do. January, on private terms, ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 4,750 bbls. Standard White, for December delivery, at 30½c.; 1,000 bbls. do. January, at 31c., ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 572 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,900 bbls. No export clearances have been reported. Standard White, in cases, continues very quiet at about 38c.@39c., and prime White 39c.@40c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha is dull and nominal at 10c.@10½c. in bbls., and 16c.@16½c. in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 50 for Old Western Mess; $30 50@$32, chiefly $31 for New Mess; $27@$30 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 50@27 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Also, 1,500 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including seller January, $29 50, seller February, at $30, and seller three months, at $30 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in less request, at from 12¼c.@13c., chiefly at 12¼c.@12¾c. for Western, and 13⅛c.@13¼c., chiefly at 13¼c. for City ₱ lb. Cutmeats are quiet at drooping rates; sales have been confined to equal to 100 packages at 12c.@13c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 17c.@17½c. for Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon continues inactive at previous figures; sales 160 boxes, including Cumberlands at 15¼c. and City Long Clear at 16¾c., ₱ lb. Lard has been in less demand and lower. Sales have been reported of 300 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 17c.@19c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c. for City, and 18c.@18¼c. for good to prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 1,000 tierces prime Western Steam for February delivery at 18¼c., sellers' options, ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet, but steady, at $4@$12 50 for Old, and $11 50@$17 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$28, and India Mess at $27 50@$31 ₱ tierce; sales 65 tierces. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $30@$32 50 for New, ₱ bbl.; sales 110 bbls. Butter is very quiet at irregular prices, including State, common to prime, at 33c.@43c.; Fancy, 42c.@46c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 2,180 packages. Cheese is slow of sale at from 10c.@17½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 1,633 boxes.

RICE—Has been dull and heavy, including common to extra prime Carolina at from $6 62@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Messrs. DAN TALMAGE'S SONS in their Rice circular of this date say: "Receipts at this port up to the present time, 4,013 tierces; same date last year, 4,390 tierces. Notwithstanding the light receipts the market lacks that tone which indicates confidence. The same apathy incident to other branches of trade prevails also in our line, consequent upon the depressing influences which have caused breadstuffs to rule so low. In addition to the facts previously presented, we add others which we think must confirm still further the belief that our article will continue to rule low. The crop of Louisiana we estimated at 32,000 tierces; later information shows that the yield will be in excess of 40,000. We believe that later reports from other sections will also show an increase over our former estimates, and the whole yield of the United States be considerably over 110,000 tierces. The crop before the war averaged nominally 195,000 tierces: the demand however is much less than at that time, the high price of rice during the war causing other grains, such as barley, &c., to be used as substitutes. Again, the demand for export is very largely reduced; taking an average of ten years, the shipments to Europe annually were 31,773 tierces, now less than 1,000 go in that direction. The South America and California trade used annually 3,000 tierces; now less than 100. The agitation of the tariff question by Congress, inclines many to the belief that the duties on foreign rice will be largely reduced or entirely removed. It is urged that a large reduction of the tariff would bring Rice into such general consumption again, that the present domestic crop would prove insufficient and necessitate the importation of foreign, bringing revenue to the Government where none is now realized. It is proposed to cut the tariff down to the same rates (½c. ₱ lb.) as before the war. If this be done, (which we doubt,) prime Rangoon could be laid down and profitably sold at less than 4c. ₱ lb., currency. In conclusion we reiterate, that with all kinds of Breadstuffs ruling as low, some even lower, than before the war, the price of Rice, sympathizing therewith, must not only fall a decided item further, but rule low during the entire season."

SKINS—Deer have been more active, sales having been reported of 40,000 lbs. Bolivar, 15,000 lbs. Central American, 10,000 lbs. Para, and 2,000 lbs. Sisal on private terms. Receipts, 93 bales Para, 36 balez Aspinwall, 5 bales Honduras, and 10 bales Curacao. We quote: Honduras Deer, 42c.@44c.; San Juan, 40c.@41c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 45c.@48c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@44c.; Chagres, 46c.@48c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 47c.@50c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been in fair request at uniform rates; sales 170 bundles Mocha, 100 bales Curacao, and to arrive, 40 bales Cawnpore on private terms. Receipts, 151 bales Vera Cruz, 358 bales Curacao, 3 bales Aspinwall, 6 bales New-Orleans, 19 bales from Galveston. We quote: Tampico Goat, 53c.@55c.; Matamoras, 53c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb. Buenos Ayers, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 47c.@50c.; Cape, 42c.@45c.; Madras, each, 70c.@72½c.; Patna, each, 47c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less sought after, and quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 460 bbls. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demarara at 10½c.@12½c., chiefly at 11c.; and 985 boxes Havana at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10¾c.@11c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¼c.@11⅝c.; very good to choice do. at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11½@12½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11⅜c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand at from 13⅛c.@15c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 82,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10⅛c.; also, 30,000 lbs. Stearine at 16¼c.@17½c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 330 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@$1 ₱ gallon. The receipts were 1,493 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and rather heavy. For Liverpool there were taken 470 bales Cotton, by steam, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 650 bbls. Flour on private terms; 23,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d. ₱ bushel; 10 tons Tallow at 17s. 6d., and 130 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 1,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

At One Hundredth-street Market, this morning, the grades of horned Cattle were not, in the aggregate, so good as they have been for several days past; and Beef went down fully ¼c. ₱ lb., even on the best lots. These latter went off quickly, but there was small demand for inferior grades. The storm of rain in the forenoon kept away all those whom absolute necessity did not compel to encounter the weather. Trade in Sheep was very slow from the same cause. The grade of this description of stock was poor. Prices were as follows: Prime Bullocks, 17½c.@18c. ₱ lb.; first quality, 16½c. ₱ lb.; second quality, 15c. ₱ lb.; third quality, 12½c. ₱ lb.; highest price quoted, 18c. ₱ lb.; lowest price quoted, 12½c. ₱ lb.; this day's average, 15¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

B. WESTHEIMER sold for self 103 head of cattle, comprising 72 Michigans, 16 Indianas, 15 Illinois and 2 extra fine Michigan Oxen, average price all through, 14¾c. ₱ lb., average weight all through, 7¾ cwt., prices from 13½c.@16c. ₱ lb.; MERIT and BURCHARD sold one pair State Oxen, weight dressed 27 cwt., at 15c. ₱ lb.; S. ROSENTHAL sold for self 17 Indianas, medium Cattle, at 14½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 20 Indiana common Cattle at $67 ₱ head, weight 5½ cwt.; L. Hughes sold for R. S. Charles 11 State Cattle, good lot, at 16½c. ₱ lb. net, weight 10½ cwt.; also for W. Wadsworth 8 State Cattle at $95 ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; again for J. Wilcox 19 State Cattle at $100 ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; and for W. Wildrick, one pair Steers, prime beasts, for $700. T. C. EASTMAN sold 72 State and Ohio Cattle, mixed lot, from 13½c.@17c. ₱ lb., average weight 7½ cwt.; also 8 Ohio prime Cattle at 18c. ₱ lb., weight 10½ cwt. W. SHERMAN sold 19 State Cattle, from poor to good, from 13c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight from 5 cwt. to 11 cwt. MARTIN & GLOVER sold 51 Illinois, mixed lot, from 13½c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for S. W. CLARK 54 State and Michigan Cattle, mixed lot, common grade, from 12½c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

N. A. NOONEZ sold 12 Sheep, coarse grade, average weight, 120 lbs. ₱ head, at 8c. ₱ lb.; 12 Lambs, average weight 85 lbs. ₱ head, at 9c. ₱ lb.; 20 common Sheep at 4½c. ₱ lb.; Veals ranged from 8½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Arrivals short and trade dull.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 54 Sheep, weight 6,330 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 104 Sheep, weight 11,145 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 37 Sheep, weight 3,140 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 39 Sheep, weight 3,110 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 11,965 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 38 Sheep, weight 5,320 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 57 Sheep, weight 734 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 81 Sheep, weight 7,010 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 4 Lambs, weight 275 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,845 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 3,015 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

T. KIRBY sold 27 Sheep, weight 4,150 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 4,285 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; and for J. SHIELDS, 9 Canadas, good Sheep, average weight 163 lbs. ₱ head, at 9c. ₱ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

ASBURY & LERCH'S weekly report of Sheep sold for week ending Dec. 20, 1869, 3,278 Sheep; price received $13,253 45; average per head, $4 40. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM'S weekly report of sheep sold for week ending Dec. 18, 1869, 4,952 Sheep, price received, $20,989 59. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold yesterday, 195 Sheep, weight 17,800 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 202 Sheep, weight 15,300 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 204 Sheep, weight 15,790 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 187 Sheep, weight 15,790 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 179 Sheep, weight 13,720 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 182 Sheep, weight 13,260 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 204 Sheep at $3 50 ₱ head.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

ASBURY & LERCH sold 60 Hogs, weight 12,150 lbs. at 11 3-16 ₱ lb. Hogs dull and grades inferior; the heavy weather tells much against this trade, as butchers do not kill for curing in damp stormy weather; arrivals not large.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for yesterday and to-day, 1,208 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 23 Calves, arrived per Hudson River Railroad; 283 head of horned Cattle, 25 Cows, 310 Veals, 652 Sheep, arrived per Harlem Railroad.

DRY GOODS.

M. M. BACKUS,
NO. 538 BROADWAY,
Offers at Retail during the Holidays
HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

FINE FANCY FURS,

COMPRISING SUITS IN RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, EXTRA DARK QUEBEC MINK, EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC LAMB SKINS, AND LONDON-DYED SEAL.
SACQUES, MUFFS, COLLARS,
FAVORITAS, BOAS, GLOVES, &c.
NO. 538 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY BOOKS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT in every department of literature, at very low prices, at PYNE'S book store, No. 109 Nassau-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF TOYS.

The largest assortment in the City. Twenty-five per cent. below down-town prices.

H. M. FAIRCHILD,
No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

In elegant bindings, suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts. The largest and finest assortment may be seen at POTT & AMERY'S, (New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society,) Cooper Union, 4th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRIS S. KATZENBERG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS CAHN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. BABBOTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William M. Babbott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of January, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d23-1aw3w-Th*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY KLEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Klein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of January, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d23-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND G. LUCAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, A. D. 1869.

d9-1aw3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BRONSON PECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 7th December, A. D. 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d9-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS M. SACKETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts—By order of the Court—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th November, 1869.

d9-1aw3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court, receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 15, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be; and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1869.

n4-1aw10wTh] CHARLES FANNING, Receiver, &c.
MUNDY & STOUT, Attorneys, 169 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. SALOMON and JACOB W. RIGLANDER, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles E. Salomon and Jacob W. Riglander, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869.

d16-1aw3wTh* R. P. LEE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WILLIAMSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 1st December, 1869.

d16-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN WILLIAMSON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Williamson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
d16-1aw3wTh* Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that EDWIN T. CASE, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Newark, N. J., Dec. 17, 1869.

JAMES F. BOND,
d23-1aw3wTh* Assignee, &c., of Edwin T. Case.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BENJAMIN & DOREMUS, No. 2 Warren-st., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be conducted as heretofore by E. BENJAMIN, at the above-named place, who will pay all debts, and sign all receipts for debts due the firm.

E. BENJAMIN.
H. R. DOREMUS.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, }
U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on the envelope "BIDS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 28th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

63,000 feet P. M. Georgia Yellow Pine floor plank, 3 by 10 inches, in 15, 18 and 21 feet lengths, to be mill worked on one side and both edges.

4 Wrought Iron Boiler Heads, circular, 52¼ inches diameter, ⅜ inch thick.

190 "Prosser's" lap welded Boiler Tubes, 3 inches diameter, 15 feet long.

3,000 lbs. 6 inch iron cut Spikes; 100 lbs. 10d. iron cut Nails; 100 lbs. 6d. iron cut Nails.

10 lbs. velvet refined Lampblack; 6 lbs. English Vermillion; 2 lbs. pulverized Pumice Stone; 2 lbs. lump Pumice Stone; 40 lbs. Marseilles Green, dark; 1 doz. Striping and 1 doz. Lettering Pencils, sable hair, assorted; 3 Blending Brushes, 4 inches, badger hair; ½ doz. camel hair Twitches, 3 inches; ½ doz. Chamois Skins; 1 lb. fine Sponge, Turkey.

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

230 Holy Stones, 50 lbs. each.

1,000 yards A. C. A. Amoskeag Ticking, 32 inches wide; 200 pieces Mattress Binding, 12 yards each, blue and white check.

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

1 Brown's Patent Capstan, including spindle, pall rim, rollers and fleeters—size of chain 1¾ to 1⅞.

100 yards Brass Jack Chain, each Nos. 12, 14, 16.

20 Cork Fenders; 50 Airport Lights, 6-inch.

3,000 lbs. Hoop Iron, each ¾ No. 19, ⅞ No. 18.

30 pair Brass Butts, each 4x4, 3x3, 3x2¾, 3x2½. 50 pairs Iron Butts, (cast,) 3x3; 30 Boxwood Rules, 2 ft., double jointed.

50 lbs. Iron Wire, each No. 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16; 200 lbs. Brass Wire, No. 4.

20 doz. Black Walnut Knobs, each 1¾-inch, 2-inch; 50 Cooper's Vises; 10 doz. 3-square Taper Saw Files, each 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5 and 5½ inches.

25 doz. Brass Blank Mortice Lock Keys; 25 doz. Brass Blank Rim Lock Keys; 25 doz. Brass Blank Cupboard Lock Keys; 25 doz. Brass Blank Chest Lock Keys; 25 doz. Brass Blank Till Lock Keys.

5 reams Glass Paper, No. 1; 300 lbs. White Gum Shellac; 1,000 lbs. White Chalk; 200 lbs. Sal Ammoniac; 100 lights Glass, (double thick,) 16x24; 100 lights Glass, (double thick,) 18x20; 100 lights Glass, (double thick,) 8x10; 4 doz. Sash Tool Brushes, No. 1; 20 doz. Sash Tool Brushes, No. 6; 3 doz. flat Fitches, each ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 inches; 72 yards Tracing Cloth, 30-inch wide.

10,000 lbs. pure White Lead, (dry.)

50 yards Hair Cloth, 26 inches; 50 yards Hair Cloth, 30 inches; 100 yards Broadcloth; 60 yards Green Reps; 20 gross black Tufting Buttons; 100 yards black Gimp.

100 ft. white oak tanned Leather Belting, single, each 1½, 2, 3½, 4, 4½ and 5 inches; 200 ft. white oak tanned Leather Belting, single, 6 inches; 200 ft. white oak tanned Leather Belting, double, each 3, 3½ and 8 inches.

5 bolts Ravens Duck.

1 ream folio post Paper, (24 lbs.;) 6 bottles best Black Ink; ½ ream Constructors' Passes, as per sample.

12 doz. folding cane-seat Chairs, slat back, as per sample.

2,500 sheets (26 oz.) Yellow Metal; 500 sheets (24 oz.) Yellow Metal.

50 gross Brass Screws, 1¾ inches, No. 18; 50 gross Brass Screws, 1½ each, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18; 100 gross Brass Screws, 1¼ each, Nos. 12, 14; 50 gross Brass Screws, 1⅛ inches, No. 10; 100 gross Brass Screws, 1 inch each, Nos. 10 and 12; 100 gross Brass Screws, ¾ inch, No. 6; 50 gross Brass Screws, ⅜, No. 4; 20 gross Brass Screws, ⅜, No. 3.

20 doz. Brass Sash Springs, spiral; 20 doz. Brass Sash Springs, flat.

10,000 lbs. 4½x⅜ Flat Iron; 5,000 lbs. 4⅜x¼ Flat Iron; 10,000 lbs. 5x⅜ Flat Iron; 10,000 lbs. 1 1-16 Round Iron; to be of the best quality refined American Iron, neither red nor cold short; to be free from cracks, seams, flaws, blisters, hollows, ragged ends or edges, or other defects.

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

2 Belt Awls; 6 sash and 3 artists' Tool Brushes; 2 pint bottles Red Ink; 8 Rubber Mats; 8 Manila Mats.

1 Pipe Cutter No. 1; 1 Pipe Cutter No. 2; 1 Gregg's Patent Pipe Vise; 4 Vapor Valves, 1x17x12 inch, about 14½ lbs. each.

48 Air Pump Valve, 7⅝x⅝ inch thick, 7¼ lbs. each.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy Yard for further information and samples, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will fill requisitions if awarded to them.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Blank forms (which must, in all respects, be duly conformed to) will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
NO. 71 STATE-ST., }
ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1870, for building dykes in the Hudson River for the United States, as follows:

First—For building from 3,000 to 6,000 feet, more or less, of full dyke between Albany and Troy, complete, except stone, the contractor to furnish all other materials of the dyke.

Second—For building 1,000 feet, more or less, of half-dyke, between Castleton and Schodack Island, complete, except stone, the contractor to furnish all other materials of the dyke.

Third—For from 12,000 to 24,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone, delivered in the dykes and levelled on top; the most of the stone to be delivered just above Bath.

Fourth—The work of building must commence by May 20, 1870, and be completed by Sept. 1, 1870; the delivery of stone must commence on or before July 1, as the United States may require, and be completed within two months. Proposals will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, and so much per cubic yard for stone delivered.

Plans and specifications in full of the dykes and half-dykes can be seen in this office, where full information will be given.

Bids must be made on printed forms, to be obtained at this office, and accompanied by a proper guarantee. The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties. Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Major-General John Newton.

(Signed,) JOHN M. WILSON,
Major Engineers, and Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES }
AND CORRECTION, NO. 66 3D-AV., CORNER 11TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869. }

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 2 o'clock of the 30th instant, for the building of two pavilions on Blackwell's Island.

The plans and specifications for the work can be examined, and all information obtained, on application to RENWICK & SANDS, Architects, No. 88 Wall-st.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Dec. 31, 1869, for the construction of Nicolson pavements in the following streets, viz.: Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Howard-street, between Broadway and Centre-street; Franklin-street, between Centre and Elm streets, and Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Ninetieth streets. No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEO. S. GREENE, } Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, Dec. 21, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, for the paving of Eleventh-street, from University-place to Sixth-avenue, and Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street, with the "Seely's improved patent concrete pavement." No bids will be received except from persons legally authorized to lay this kind of pavement. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1869.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received for building a horse railroad until MONDAY, Dec. 27, at 4 P. M. Plans and specifications can be seen at E. J. BALDWIN'S office, No. 6 Pine-st., Room No. 22.

FURS.

FURS,

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

MINK SETS at $30, worth $45.
ROYAL ERMINE SETS, $25, worth $50.
ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $25, worth $40.
LONDON-MADE SEAL SACQUES, $160, worth $200.
MISSES' SETS, $4 and upward.
CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, $10 and upward.
BURKE,
No. 469 BROADWAY, Branch at No. 128 Fulton-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., close imitations of foreign marbles. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway.

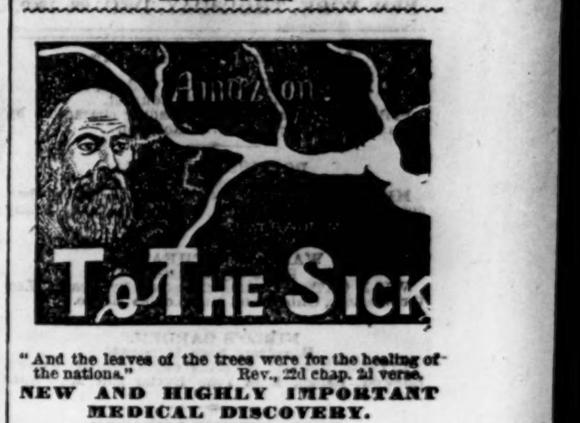
MILLINERY.

FURS AND VELVET BONNETS AND Hats for holiday gifts; great bargains. Feathers, Buckles, Ribbons and Gilt Ornaments. We repair furs. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MACHINE, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

MEDICAL



"And the leaves of the trees were for the healing of the nations." Rev., 22d chap. 2d verse.

NEW AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

HEALTH TO THE WORLD!

DR. ALZORA'S AMAZON PILLS.

Dr. ALZORA, having discovered in the Valley of the River Amazon, in South America, a rare and exceedingly valuable plant, possessing most wonderful curative properties, has been induced by numerous medical gentlemen, who have tested its merits in their own practice, to make it up in the form of pills, to be placed within the reach of the public, so that all may enjoy the benefit of a remedy the most certain and efficient as a curative agent that has ever been discovered in any age or country.

For his own gratification, and to satisfy the public, Dr. ALZORA has had this drug examined by several of the first physicians and chemists of New-York, London and Paris—men who have devoted their lives to the promotion of medical science—who have pronounced it the most important of medical discoveries, and have united in recommending it to the world.

The drug of which the AMAZON PILLS are principally composed was found by Dr. ALZORA, while traveling in the Valley of the Amazon, is known only to him, and cannot be procured of any one but himself, in this country or elsewhere.

Dr. ALZORA is an old physician of forty years' experience, who has devoted a lifetime to the study and practice of medicine, and he knows what he says to be positively true when he states that these Pills are a CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE for EVERY DISEASE, no matter how desperate the case or how long standing. A trial is all that is necessary to convince any one who is suffering that they have within their reach the means for a restoration to perfect health.

Disease is simply the result of weakness in the system. The body is attacked on every side, and the disease fastens itself on the weakest point. If the Lungs are deficient in strength, Consumption is the result. If the Throat be weak, Asthma, Quinsy or Bronchitis will follow. From the same cause Ladies suffer from Female Complaints.

Nature always makes a strong effort to throw off and overcome every disease, and frequently succeeds, but in many cases it needs assistance, and this indispensable aid is what the AMAZON PILLS are designed to supply.

The object is not to furnish a specific remedy for each particular disease. The great value in the AMAZON PILLS consists in their power to strengthen and build up the system, to impart vigor, tone and new life to the whole body, and thus render to nature the necessary assistance, and overcome the disease.

The great fault with physicians has always been that they gave too much medicine. For years the whole community has been drugged with calomel, opium, and hundreds of other pernicious medicines, calculated to still more injure the already impaired health, and weaken the system, when more strength was what it required. The whole of this erroneous practice has been discarded by Dr. ALZORA, and a new one substituted, founded upon long experience and a thorough knowledge of true medical science. By the use of these Pills, not only is health secured, and the suffering incident to disease avoided, but years will be added to life, and hundreds of dollars saved in physicians' and druggists' bills. So long as there is life remaining, they will build up the system, and restore that great blessing—sound, vigorous health.

The AMAZON PILLS are made from a plant which is very rare, and found in a country difficult of access. But a limited quantity can be at this time furnished; but such arrangements are being made as will supply any quantity that may be desired.

These Pills are a certain cure for the following complaints:

Consumption, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fevers,
Quinsy, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Diarrhœa, Sick Headache,
Disease of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Weak Back, Biliousness, Liver
Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation of the
Bowels, Night Sweats,
Piles, Epilepsy, Eruptions and Diseases
of the Skin,
restoring a clear and smooth complexion.
LEUCORRHEA, OR WHITES, FALLING OF THE WOMB,
and all distressing Female Complaints,
GENERAL WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,
SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

That life-destroying and most obstinate complaint, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, which is so common and has baffled the skill of the best physicians, is at once permanently cured by the AMAZON PILLS. No one should permit this enervating disorder to continue, as consumption and death are the inevitable result.

The pills are put up in packages of convenient size for mailing, and contain a sufficient quantity to render only one package necessary in ordinary complaints.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER PACKAGE.

They will be sent by mail, post paid, to any part of the world, on receipt of price. All letters must be addressed to

Dr. G. E. ALZORA,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.
Post Office Box No. 3,696.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, LONDON, Dec. 3, 1867.

Dr. G. E. Alzora, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your communication, together with the plant from the Amazon River, has been received, and, in compliance with your request, I have examined and tested the drug with great care, and feel satisfied that it contains great curative power as a medical agent, and I am convinced that it will do all and more than you claim for it. It will be truly a blessing to the world. Yours, sincerely,

G. M. S. SANDERSON, M. D., Principal.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1868.

Dr. G. E. Alzora:

I have chemically analyzed and carefully examined the new plant which you handed me; and, after a thorough investigation, I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as one of the greatest discoveries ever made in medical science. This plant possesses properties as a medicine which do not exist in any known herb, and is, beyond question, of the greatest value as a medicine. No remedy has ever come under my observation which I could recommend so confidently as this. I remain, Doctor,

Your sincere friend,
A. M. GASTEN, Chemist.

[Translation.]

PARIS, Dec. 20, 1867, Rue de Ravoli.

Dr. G. E. Alzora, New-York:

I have submitted to the observation of several of the most eminent chemists in Paris the new plant which you recently discovered in the Valley of the Amazon. These gentlemen have all pronounced it of the greatest importance as a medical agent, and have requested me to inform you that they are convinced, when a sufficient quantity can be obtained and properly prepared, that this addition to the medical pharmacopœa will be of the utmost benefit to the European and American people.

I am well satisfied, from my own observation, that no discovery in modern times can equal it in importance. You owe it to the world, as a physician and a philanthropist, to introduce the new remedy at as early a period as possible. I beg to assure you, dear Doctor, of my profound regards. With respectful salutations, yours,

N. P. MARGUETTE,
Professor of Chemistry.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

A DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, SURGEON, &c., desires a situation either upon a steamboat or in a hospital. Address G., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
PIPELE, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Miss C. L. Kellogg and Mr. G. Ronconi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Waller, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
WILD OATS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert and Miss Louisa Moore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
LITTLE EM'LY. Leading characters by Messrs. Shewell, Bangs, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Kate Newton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Lewis and Mrs. Chanfrau.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 24th-st.
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—Leading characters by Mr. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
WAITING FOR A VERDICT; VETERAN OF OLMUTZ.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &C.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon — KENILWORTH. Evening — DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FEATS OF PRESTIDIGITATION—By Prof. Hermann.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st. and Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE CARDIFF STONE GIANT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES." (Last week.)

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

On Christmas Day the Times will contain, in addition to a variety of special articles and correspondence, a very attractive selection of tales and sketches, from the pens of popular authors. This edition will be of unusual interest, and well adapted to Christmas morning reading. In the Times of Sunday will also be given a new story, and a number of choice extracts from contemporary literature.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Marseilles, France, dispatch says that the British man-of-war *Deer Hound* was wrecked while on a voyage from Athens to Malta, and that Sir Stafford Northcote, formerly British Secretary of State for India, who was on board, is believed to have perished....The new Bishops of Exeter, Bath and the Falkland Islands were yesterday consecrated at Westminster Abbey, London....The troops in Ireland are to be more generally billetted on the inhabitants.... The elections for Deputies to fill vacancies in the Cortes, by the withdrawal of those who took part in the insurrection, are ordered to be held Jan. 20, 1870. The Republican Deputies protest against the order and demand the restoration of the absent members....A subscription has been opened in Paris for the relief of the Spaniards ordered to leave France....Father Hyacinthe has arrived at Havre....The advocates of infallibility in the Ecumenical Council, it is said, are losing ground.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bills providing for the construction of the New-Mexico wagon road and the Des Moines Rapids' appropriation were passed. Mr. Sumner introduced a new bill for reconstruction in Virginia, which, he gave notice, he should move as a substitute for the one reported from the Committee. Of the resolutions offered was one providing for an increase of two to the number of Lieutenant-Generals of the army, and a reduction from five to three in the number of Major-Generals. The House resolution in regard to the late Mr. Peabody was concurred in, and the one in regard to a bronze statue of General Grant was referred. A motion to refer the bill regulating Chinese immigration to the Committee on Commerce, after a discussion between Messrs. Williams, Howard, Stewart and Cole, was agreed to. The Washington Exposition bill was taken up, and, after a debate and the adoption of several amendments, was referred, with the proposed amendments, to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The President transmitted the *Alabama* correspondence called for by resolution, which was received. At 2 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and five hours after adjourned to Jan. 10.

In the House, after the introduction of a few bills of no general importance, a general debate was entered upon in Committee of the Whole. In a discussion on Congressional representation and State rights, Messrs. Cullom, Dawes and Eldridge took part. Mr. Washburn spoke at considerable length in favor of his proposed bill that the Government should take charge of the telegraph lines of the country in connection with the postal service. Messrs. Orth and Loughridge addressed the Committee on the financial situation, urging the necessity of economy in administering the various branches of the Government. Mr. Sargent, of California, and Mr. Kerr, made some remarks on matters of local interest, and Mr. Lawrence spoke in support of his bill requiring Pension Agents to make out pensions papers without fee or charge. After the Committee rose a bill was introduced to amend the Internal Revenue law, repealing the clause allowing Street Railway Companies to add the Government tax to the fare of passengers, and Gas Companies the right to charge the tax to consumers. At 4:30 P. M. the House adjourned to the 10th of January next.

GENERAL.

The Georgia Reconstruction bill was sent to the President yesterday for signature.

In the case of the Marine Bank of New-York against the Globe Bank of Boston, for interest on money deposited pending suits in which the latter was summoned as trustee, and which were dismissed, Judge Lowell, of the United States Circuit Court in Boston, decided that a void process does not furnish a legal excuse for withholding such interest.

Governor Ashley, of Montana, has sent a telegraphic dispatch to Washington denying that he has denounced the President's appointments or made a speech against the negro as a bid for Democratic support, and referring to his message and public record for his vindication against all misrepresentations.

Propellers have ceased running to Poughkeepsie, and navigation to that point is closed.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate, in response to the resolution of that body, copies of correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, since the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon convention relating to the *Alabama* claims by the Senate. It does not come down to the assent of the British Government to the transfer of negotiations to Washington, and to the discussion of the question of neutral rights.

Hon. John J. Roane died on Saturday in Washington, D. C., where he had resided for some years previous to his demise. He was a native of Virginia, and was a Representative in Congress from that State for from 1831 to 1833.

The extradition case of Caldwell in Montreal, was yesterday postponed to await the arrival of two important witnesses from New-York.

William Andrus, Sr., for many years publisher of the Ithaca *Journal*, and a Trustee of the Cornell University, died on the 20th inst., at his residence in Ithaca, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

The murderer, Adam Titus, was executed yesterday at Carlisle, Penn., for killing a fellow-laborer, Henry Stahm, while in the woods at work, near Shiffensburg, in December, 1868.

LOCAL.

The two hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated by a grand banquet at Delmonico's last evening, given by the "New-England Society of the City of New-York," on the sixty-fourth anniversary of their organization. Joseph H. Choate, Esq., presided, and among the speakers were Attorney-General Hoar, General McDowell, Ex-Governor Low, of California; Governor Jewell, of Connecticut; Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Theodore Tilton, and others.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, in the matter of Mooney *vs.* The British Commercial Life Insurance Company, to have an order made by Judge Cardozo vacated. The order appoints one Bixby a receiver, and indorses an agreement giving to the Continental Life Insurance Company the business of reinsuring the policyholders of the defunct British Commercial Company. Judge Ingraham reserved his decision.

Three Commissioners to estimate the value of the block of land bounded by Lexington and Fourth avenues, and Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, to be taken as the site for the new Harlem Railroad Depot, were yesterday appointed by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court.

The Commission appointed to investigate and report as to what reforms may be introduced in the discipline of our State Prisons met yesterday at the Astor House, and remained in session all day; but finally adjourned without agreeing on any plan to be submitted to the Legislature. The Commission will meet again on the 5th of January, 1870, at Albany.

The New "Alabama" Correspondence.

We have prepared the public for the correspondence on the renewal of the "*Alabama* claims" negotiation which we publish this morning. The most important news connected with that correspondence, we announced to our readers some weeks ago; but there are many weighty facts and arguments in the dispatches which deserve careful consideration. In the first place, we are satisfied that the public will cordially approve of the manner in which Secretary Fish has once more enumerated the injuries sustained by the Government and people of the United States, by the action of Great Britain during the war. It may, perhaps, be said that since the correspondence opens with the condition, that whenever the negotiations are renewed they shall be discussed in Washington, it is not quite clear what good end was to be answered by reviving every disputed point in a preliminary dispatch to Mr. Motley. The controversy is in this position: The United States founds its claims upon a view of international obligations which England has hitherto repudiated. We say now that the argument must in future go on at Washington instead of London, and it may seem to some a loss of time to begin arguing it in London in the same breath. But the dispatch of Secretary Fish contains a very careful and able summary of all the preceding stages in the dispute, and reiterates, with great force and firmness, the ill usage which we clearly sustained by England's premature recognition of belligerency. Furthermore, the Secretary's statement that the former treaty was rejected in the interests of peace will command universal assent in this country. The historical value of the dispatch sent to Mr. Motley last September can scarcely be overrated.

It will be seen that there has never been any disposition on the part of the President to allow the claims to be put out of sight and forgotten. Mr. Motley was expressly instructed to ask that the suspension of the negotiations should last no longer than was absolutely necessary. The President further made the important proposition that whenever the question came up again for consideration, an attempt should be made between the two Governments to come to an agreement concerning their respective rights and duties as neutrals. Something of this kind can alone insure a permanent security against future complications. To close the *Alabama* claims without a distinct understanding for future guidance would be to adjust a temporary quarrel, and leave the exciting cause of it untouched, to work further mischief at some other time. The course taken by England in 1861 was denounced by two at least of her leading Liberal statesmen in the House of Commons, and Secretary Fish declares that it was "without precedent or parallel in the history of civilized nations."

The whole subject has now to be dealt with at the seat of our own Government. The United States has not receded from any one of the positions it has taken up during the protracted negotiations, while Great Britain has found itself compelled to relinquish the ground which Lord Russell unwisely took as his standpoint. A similar spirit of concession may now result in a formal settlement of the difficulty. England certainly has no interest in leaving it open for other Powers to treat her as she thought proper to treat us. Our firmness in refusing to assent to imperfect compromises is as much in her interest as in that of the peace of the world. That consideration has doubtless had its influence upon the British Government, and induced it the more readily to comply with the preliminary conditions exacted by President Grant.

How Shall the Surplus be Applied?

There is a cheery, pleasant thought associated with a large surplus revenue: it suggests prosperity on the part of the people, energy and ease on the part of the Government. And yet it implies temptations and dangers which neither Government nor people can afford to depreciate or deny.

The economy that may be most relied upon is that which is enforced. When a necessity exists for balancing closely expenditure and income, with a certainty that the margin afforded by the latter is narrow and perhaps uncertain, the probability is that thrift will be visible in the action of the Administration. Deficiency bills are damaging in a party sense, and under republican institutions no Government can safely incur debt to provide for its ordinary wants. Outlays must be regulated according to available means; when the latter are limited the Government must display thrift,—or embarrassment and unpopularity will follow.

The most serious obstacle to retrenchment, at this moment, arises from habits engendered by the enormous receipts and expenditures of the last nine years. During the war rigid economy was impossible. The accomplishment of a great purpose was of more account than the precise cost involved. Exorbitant taxation became a matter of course. The people were willing to pay anything to preserve the Union, and the Government profited by their profuse liberality. When peace returned war taxation remained. Every department of the Government had so familiarized itself with extravagant expenditures that the advocacy of retrenchment became an ungracious task. Vested interests had sprung up which sneered at and resisted it. Not until a Republican Administration came into hearty accord with a Republican Congress were large reductions rendered feasible. The courageous determination of General Grant made possible a saving in army expenditures which to most other men would have seemed preposterous; a saving of twenty millions in that branch of the public service alone sufficiently explains the vigor with which he entered upon a work which, in a less degree, has extended to other departments.

It is not pretended, however, that all has been done which might be done to lessen the cost of government. Traditions of the war time still linger about the capital. The kind of retrenchment indicated by the *Atlantic Monthly* remains to be prosecuted,—the retrenchment "which requires comprehension and courage of no mean order; which consists, not in reducing offices to their minimum, but in consolidating establishments, detecting extensive duplications of power and agency, and bringing the force of Government at every point close to its work." That is to say, the economizing process, to be thorough, should be scientific. There must be system in it, and a readiness to push reforms to their furthest limit, regardless of their bearing upon individual interests. Congress cannot lag behind the Administration. The retrenchment which cuts down the army, lops off Barnacles from the navy, and purges other departments, must also embrace the franking privilege of Congress, and the prodigious plunder which is covered by printing of documents and perquisites generally. Nor is this all. Congress cannot perform its duty in the matter of saving if it give the slightest encouragement to the crowd that throng the lobby with schemes of divers kinds. It must say No, to applicants for subsidies; No, to plans for furthering works that may be delayed; No, to plots for beautifying the Capitol and sinking millions in new departmental buildings; No, to pretty little contrivances for paying bounties and enlarging the pension list; No—to projects for publishing maps and multiplying nice little arrangements known only to Senators and Representatives; No—to everything not actually essential for the maintenance of the public credit and the efficiency of the public service.

Now, the best possible guarantee against extravagant expenditures in any shape is the reduction of the surplus. With a surplus of a hundred millions or upwards, as under the present system of taxation, neither the Administration nor Congress fully realizes the urgency of the demand for the diminution of fiscal burdens, and the consequent rejection of all schemes involving the payment of public money. "Here is a large surplus"—the official argument runs; "why may not some millions be devoted to subsidies and new buildings?—why not go on paying off seventy or eighty, or even a hundred millions of the public debt?" The money is available—that is all which is thought of; at what cost to the country it is made available, neither the President nor Mr. Boutwell appears to have very carefully considered. Until this point be understood, there can be no assurance that retrenchment will be as radical and consistent as it should be to satisfy the just expectations of the people.

The main fact to be kept in view is this—the present surplus of a hundred millions or more represents, not the carefully-adjusted contributions of prosperous trade and well-to-do industry coupled with the proceeds of wise economy, but the excess of a taxation which is all-pervading, oppressive, and to the last degree exhausting. There would be some reason in a proposal to maintain so large a surplus, and to apply it to the discharge of debt not yet matured, if taxation had been revised and reduced to a point that might be borne with ease. But when it is remembered that every dollar of this hundred millions is wrung remorselessly from an industry which barely lives and a trade which is crippled—almost paralyzed—by the exactions of the tax-gatherer, the impolicy of continuing it becomes manifest. Nay, there is more than impolicy in the attempt to secure its continuance—there is a violation of right, an abuse of authority and power, which no theory of finance can justify and no plea in behalf of the public creditor can extenuate.

This surplus is extorted from the people, and the people may righteously call for the relief which its application to the reduction of taxes would confer. They are not unmindful of the obligation to respect sacredly every obligation entered into with the national creditor, and with this view are content that twenty or twenty-five millions shall be annually added to the sinking fund. But there is no obligation to discharge a debt years before it reaches maturity; and the people object to the prolongation of a taxation which, being ruinous, is intolerable, for no other purpose than the gratification of an official preference or the experimentalizing of a Secretary who forgets the sufferings of the country in his eagerness to hasten resumption. At least seventy-five millions are now available for the reduction of taxation, and their devotion to that purpose is a duty which cannot be neglected by Congress without incurring an almost criminal responsibility. Cut down taxes to that amount, and every legitimate interest will share the benefit conferred. The Government, moreover, will be relieved from the temptations which are incident to large reserves; and we shall witness the thorough, searching economy which proceeds from a nice adjustment of income and expenditure.

Education for the Freedmen.

There are no charities—save, perhaps, an occasional "self-paying one"—which so successfully appeal to popular good-will and support, as those that pay the largest possible percentage of receipts to beneficiaries, and the smallest possible percentage to agents. Let a charitable institution possess this one merit—the direct distribution of its gifts to the greatest number of persons by the simplest machinery,—and it at once appeals to generosity on the one hand and to our approval of business skill and economical management on the other.

The exhibit recently made by Gen. Howard regarding the educational work of the Freedmen's Bureau disclosed a charity of the sort just spoken of. It is surprising how many people, white and black, at the South, have been taught, through the Bureau's instrumentality, during the past year, and by how few Government agents the work has been done. The numbers of the persons to whom the Bureau has directly or indirectly furnished education in this way amount to more than a hundred thousand; and yet the whole work has been accomplished without a dollar of new expense, the sum used being a part of the savings of old appropriations.

General Cox, however, in his report as Secretary of the Interior, makes a new and important suggestion relative to a still further consolidation and economy in the work of education. It is well known that at the last session of Congress the organization of the Department of Education was essentially reduced. The Commissioner has accordingly devoted his time to giving advice, information and aid to State officers or trustees or instructors of common schools, to preparing and transmitting circulars and memoirs on education, and to personally visiting schools and educational conventions for the interchange of views. But General Cox observes that the encouragement of education among the freedmen, which has hitherto devolved on their Bureau, is really closely allied to the general scope of the duties devolving upon the Commissioner of Education. Accordingly, he suggests the propriety of uniting the whole in the latter office, with suitable powers and provisions for fostering education and increasing intelligence among the freedmen. The suggestion seems to be a very good one. The Department of Education should naturally succeed to the educational part of the Freedmen's Bureau, the latter institution having now been substantially abolished.

Special Deposits with Bank Cashiers.

The stockholders of the Second National Bank of Cleveland intend to raise the question how far the directors are liable, under the National Currency act, for losses sustained from the appropriation by their cashier of the securities of special deposits. Decisions have already been rendered on some points of cases closely resembling that of the Cleveland Bank; but the latter involves a new issue. It is not now inquired whether the directors took all reasonable care of these special deposits, but whether they knew of the existence of such deposits, and thereby were brought under the provisions of the act, which does not contemplate their custody by national banks. If they did know what sort of business their cashier was transacting, then, it is claimed, they violated the provisions of the act. The Comptroller of the Currency has, it is asserted, repeatedly informed bank officers that the care of special deposits transcends their powers, and that the banks are liable in case of loss. And the act itself says that in case of violations of the act, "every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable, in his personal and individual capacity, for all damages which its shareholders or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation."

The question thus raised is of great importance, and may affect the future action of many of these institutions. We suppose that the defence will claim that the custody of these deposits was a matter solely between their owners and the defaulting cashier. They, the directors, may have had full knowledge of the transactions in question, or they may not. But in either case, he, and not they, was the sole custodian of the deposits, on his own responsibility; and as the bank itself did not receive them in the course of its own business, so it committed no violation of the act. Nor did the directors, as they will probably affirm, permit "any of the officers and servants of the bank to violate any of the provisions of the act," for the cashier was not the bank. But a reply to this may be made to the effect that, while the cashier received the deposits in a non-official character, he, in his turn, became a special depositor with the bank of the funds intrusted to him, and that in that way the bank did transcend its powers, and the directors become liable.

Whichever interpretation the Court gives of this rather doubtful point, one thing is sufficiently clear. The banks which go out of their legitimate path to establish a sort of private deposit business in the hands of their own officials must take warning. The legal aspect of the cases that have so far arisen is one thing, the moral another. The cashiers who act in the manner described, are not bankers, but they proceed in one sense as if they were. The institutions which they represent invest them with the public confidence, by means of which alone they are enabled to do their business. Undoubtedly depositors in such instances believe that the bank is the party with whom special deposits are left, and the directors do not generally undeceive them upon the point. The question of who receives the profits arising out of the transaction may not benefit the directors an iota, but it is the credit of the bank reflected in the person of its officer which is used. The whole matter in fact, if it does not involve a direct violation of the law, does involve an evasion of the law. It is to be hoped, however, that some definite conclusion may be arrived at upon the whole subject. If a bank may, by a third party, receive and take charge of special deposits, and in case of their loss be held irresponsible, the fact should be clearly understood.

St. Domingo and Samana.

The return of the three Commissioners, Generals Babcock, Ingalls and Sackett, removes the vail of doubt enveloping our relations with St. Domingo. We are in a fair way to acquire that foothold in the West Indies which for twenty years it has been the aim of our Government to secure, and which only the great rebellion and its consequences have prevented us from acquiring hitherto. Instant and direct annexation of the whole island, however, is not contemplated by the present negotiations—though, doubtless, this result will duly follow. The Antilles will one day "gravitate"—as we are wont to express it—toward the Union, by force of commercial and political attraction. But, just now, the proposition in hand is actual rental and conditional acquisition. Our Commissioners have negotiated a treaty with Baez, who, for our purposes, is to be regarded as both *de facto* and *de jure* President of the Dominican Republic, despite the claims of Cabral and his adherents. We cannot undertake to watch revolutions and counter-revolutions, or the rise and fall of successive Presidents or dynasties on the island. When we talked of this matter a few years ago, Geffrard was President of the western half of the island, the Republic of Hayti, and Cabral of the eastern half, the Dominican Republic. They have since been deposed in turn by Salnave and Baez. Both of the latter (and particularly Baez) are in favor of annexation to the United States—possibly not from unselfish motives, but deeming, with truth, that in that way they will best replenish their drained exchequers and continue their dubious lease of power.

Mr. Seward, whose mind has always turned on territorial growth and commercial greatness, is entitled to the honor of first taking decisive steps to acquire a foothold in St. Domingo. For the tentative investigations of previous Administrations, long before, resulted only in initial surveys and reports by army and navy officers since become famous. But Mr. Seward was directly approached, through Baez, with propositions for the rent or sale of Samana, with privilege of purchase—a business-like transaction in real estate which provokes a smile, at first, when applied to the acquisition of the entire territory of a nation. The division of interest and diversion of attention produced by the rival bid of St. Thomas in the same market, (a bid contemporaneous or prior,) helped to carry the project over to the new Administration; as did, more effectually even, the unexpected opposition to the purchase of Alaska, which rendered real estate a drug in the market.

Nevertheless, it is, as we understand, the offer made by Mr. Seward, and once declined by Baez, which forms the basis of the present contract. The protocol provides for the immediate transfer of the Bay of Samana, and the Peninsula appurtenant, with all rights and privileges thereto belonging, on a fifty years' lease, to the United States, the tenants yielding and paying therefor the sum of $150,000 yearly. And therewith is coupled the condition that at any time during the term of the lease, the property may be bought outright by our Government for the sum of $2,000,000—a fair estimate of price on the yearly rent.

Such are the terms of the incipient treaty which our Commissioners have made, and which will be laid before the Senate for ratification. It will be observed that the treaty does not involve, for the present, the question of the possession of the whole island, but that of the acquisition of a naval station. That in due time the rest of the island will follow Samana without price, is as probable as that the apple when ripe will fall from the tree. And it is to be noted, too, that while the question of expense will come up, even on this moderate rental, as it did in the case of Alaska, yet, unlike the latter, the acquisition of a foothold in the Antilles is now, as it always has been, a favorite project of the army and navy, especially of the latter. Long before the Alaska purchase was popularly mooted, our navy officers had pointed out the necessities and advantages of a naval station in the West Indies. It was as a naval and coaling station, and a depot for refitting and supply, that St. Thomas presented its claims. We are not prepared now to discuss the relative advantages of the Bay of Samana and the Harbor of Charlotte Amalie; but it is clear that for our special purpose either is sufficient, and the Dominican cheaper than the Danish possessions. Prominent officers in the army and navy, and prominent members of Congress who opposed the buying of Alaska, advocated that of a naval foothold in the West Indies. Possibly some faint idea of the fall of Cuba into our hands has somewhat delayed the present negotiations; and so also, perhaps, have the strong protests of Minister Raasloff and the authorities at Copenhagen, against our abandoning the negotiations in train with Denmark. However, the new Administration has never lost sight of the Samana purchase. The mission of General Babcock to the Bay last July was its first decisive step, and the present mission has completed the action. The rest of the story will be told when the treaty is put before the Senate.

In 1825, when a vote of welcome to Lafayette was proposed in Congress, the only voice raised in opposition to it was that of a representative from Ohio. Mr. Schenck is anxious to eclipse the act of his jaundiced predecessor. He has followed the line taken by others, and attacked Mr. Peabody for supposed sympathies with the rebel cause. Those who knew Mr. Peabody best are well aware that the insinuations now uttered against his character are grossly unjust; but prejudice is stronger than facts. Mr. Thurlow Weed's evidence ought to go far toward correcting the inaccurate statements lately put forward. Mr. Schenck is well known for his generosity of character and magnanimity toward political opponents. In an amiable moment even he may be constrained to do justice to the dead.

The audacity with which street thieves are carrying on their operations becomes more startling every day. The other evening a Police officer was riding on the front platform of a University-place car. When near Tenth-street some thieves attacked him, and succeeded in getting hold of his pocket-book. The officer caught one man, but the ruffian dextrously slipped out of his coat, and managed to make his escape. Scarcely a day passes without an equally daring robbery being committed. The passengers ought to try to protect themselves. As it is, they will look on while a robbery is committed, afraid to interfere. They dread the sudden production of a knife or a pistol. Timid persons ought to bear in mind the hints for self-defence which were given in our paper last Sunday.

We have an idea that Santa Claus, said to be an old-fashioned personage, is one of the most inventive geniuses of this inventive age. Only go into any of the toy shops and see what he has been doing for the last few decades. There you will find inventions, artifices, fancies, such as nobody ever dreamed of twenty or thirty years ago—crying babies, talking dolls, that stoop over trunks and pack them, sleds for infants, jumping-jacks that go by machinery; "fish-horns," that sound more dolefully than the horns of Uri did at Nanci for the Duke of Burgundy, and about a million of other contrivances, before which an elderly person can only stand bewildered. All this looks extravagant as a means of amusing those who can amuse themselves with anything in the world—a jack-knife, or a rag doll. And yet, perhaps, it is a pardonable one, since it is a sort of carnival for the boys and girls, and furthermore, helps to take the wrinkles for a time out of the care-worn faces of the older people.

The agitation respecting the tariff, which has recently been quite marked in the West, has resulted in the organization, in St. Louis, of a League whose avowed object is to secure the repeal of every monopoly feature of the tariff, the repeal of duties upon the raw material of industry, and an adjustment of duties upon manufactured products so as to secure needed revenue for the Government without oppressively burdening the people. The League includes among its members leading representatives of both political parties, and the St. Louis *Democrat* says that the movement which it advocates will command the support of every State in the Mississippi Valley.

The Spanish gunboats that have been so long exposed to the pelting of the pitiless journalists and the other perils of a sojourn in the harbor of New-York, have at last escaped into the comparative calm waters of the Atlantic, as it usually rolls at this season in the neighborhood of Cape Hatteras. It is a relief to them to get among "Mother Carey's Chickens," away from the lawyers, sensational reporters and wharf rats of Manhattan. We shall miss them somewhat, since they have been furnishing us with daily items for some time; but they will turn up again very shortly, when they make their entrance into Havana. The people there, who often thought them as good as lost, will no doubt give them an ovation like that which welcomed the last regiment from Spain.

If it be true that Sir Stafford Northcote has been lost in the wreck of the British war steamer *Deer Hound*, a life of great promise has come to a premature end. Sir Stafford did not belong to the first order of statesmen; but he possessed considerable administrative powers, and invariably brought great industry and sagacity to the performance of any duties he undertook. He was once private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone, and in Mr. Disraeli's Ministry he held the important post of Secretary of State for India. Virtually, the Government of India was under his control; for in these days the Viceroy can do very little without the concurrence of the Secretary of State, who is assisted by a Council of "old Indians." Sir Stafford gave general satisfaction in an office of extreme difficulty; and, had Mr. Disraeli remained longer in power, the Secretary would undoubtedly have permanently associated his name with many useful reforms in various departments of the Indian Government. As a speaker in the House of Commons he was somewhat heavy and labored, but he always commanded a ready hearing. He was a Liberal Conservative, and at the last election was left "out in the cold," in common with all his party, so far as political power was concerned. He made a gallant fight for his seat in North Devon, and was returned at the head of the poll. The Hudson's Bay Company appointed him their Chairman last Spring, and his diligence soon became a subject of remark, even among the practiced men of business with whom he was thrown into contact. He was in his 51st year, and was on his way from Malta to Athens when the vessel in which he had embarked was wrecked.

As the various processes by which the world's wants are supplied increase in number and value, the necessity for their recognition as a part of popular education becomes more and more apparent. A farmer or mechanic, if he would be in line with the more advanced developments in those branches, must be scientifically educated. England is awakening to this, and we have, by the encouragement given to agricultural colleges, done something in one direction. Not that the nation should undertake the task of affording technical education, but the State may, and the various colleges have power to aid in such an effort with considerable effect. The Sheffield school of Yale College is an instance of what one organization may consist of, and of what, were it more extended, it might be. An interesting record attaches to the history of the Polytechnicum at Zurich, Switzerland, which bears upon the question. That Republic found itself falling behind other nations in the products of human industry. The people of that town and Canton established a university, where everything that should be thought most valuable in the sciences, arts and manufactures was to be taught, and the success of the institution was immediate and striking. There are now, says Mr. J. Scott Russell, F. speaking of it, 589 students, of whom 250 are Swiss and the rest from all other countries. Already the effect upon English trade is felt, and as may be expected, complained of.

The coöperative system does well when it grows naturally, and only fails when people set about it with too much theory and flourish and flushed expectation. We have seen how the thing succeeds among the penurious and patient men of Rochdale and other places in Europe; and now the Springfield journals tell us how the workmen of the Boston and Albany Railroad, in that city, have similarly prospered in the business. They began from the beginning, with a box of soap; and making slow and steady steps, under the pressure of necessity, they have now got a crowd of things—a whole table of edible statistics that makes a most comfortable show. People wonder why this does not happen in other places. The reason is that to succeed it must be rather "small" and "slow;" and that explains matters sufficiently in a fast and flourishing community like ours.

WASHINGTON.

Nomination of Judge Hoar Tabled—Confirmation of Seven New Circuit Judges—Prospect for a Long Session—The Georgia Bill Signed by the President—The New-York Post Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Mr. Attorney-General Hoar has finally suffered an eclipse. He was to-day spared the pain of an absolute rejection by being laid on the table by a decided majority. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to him this morning, his only supporter being Mr. Trumbull, and when his name came up a long and very spirited discussion ensued, which soon showed that his opponents were in the majority. The opposition combined several different elements—being political, sectional and personal. Want of confidence in his ability to properly fill the position was expressed; his views on public questions were criticised, and his recent financial letter quoted as evidence of his unsoundness on those matters. The Southern Senators were generally against him on the ground of locality, and many others opposed him because they disliked him. From the first it was apparent that it was not a question whether he should be confirmed or rejected, but whether his friends could succeed in letting him down easy, by laying the nomination on the table. It is proper to add that the chief opposition to the confirmation of Judge Hoar has unquestionably been inspired by a sense of the affronts which Senators and Representatives have received at his hands, and while it is to be regretted that such influences will affect the action of the Senators, it is equally unfortunate that the Attorney-General could not impress those who meet him on business as favorably as he does those who meet him socially. In other words, he has no one to blame for his discomfiture but himself. Some people suppose that as a consequence he will retire from the Cabinet; but I can learn nothing of any such intention. On the contrary, the indications seem otherwise, and he may still continue to pay his respects to his Senatorial friends, to their discomfiture.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGES.

The Senate confirmed seven out of the nine Circuit Judges, viz., Shepley, Woodruff, McKennan, Witbey, Drummond, Dillon and Woods. Objection being made to Pearre, of the Fourth Circuit, and Sawyer, of the Ninth, they were laid over, which carries them beyond the holidays. The opposition to these two men is of a personal, factious character, and does not affect their merits as lawyers or men. The Senate having confirmed all the others it has no good reason for not confirming these when reached, for they are unquestionably among the very best on the list.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

The Ways and Means Committee will not after all sit during the recess, except to meet on 5th of January. The Bankers' and Currency Committee have also declined to meet during the recess, although its chairman, General Garfield, will spend the holidays here, and would like to press business. The indications point to a long session, as scarcely any of the leading measures are likely to be ready for action before the last of January.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The President to-day signed the Georgia bill, and it goes into effect immediately. Governor Bullock will at once return to Georgia, and the Legislature will meet on the 10th of January.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads had Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect, before them to-day, and examined him with reference to the plans and site of the New-York Post Office. He explained everything in detail, or rather in such detail as the Committee desired, on the question of the expenditure of money in excess of the appropriation. The Committee learned that there is $70,000 remaining in the Treasury here and about $100,000 to the credit of the disbursing agent in New-York. Mr. Mullett will be further examined to-morrow. It is reported that there are no charges in writing before the Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE SEASON AT BOOTH'S.

We may be permitted, viewing the artistic worth of the performance, to call attention to the fact that Mr. Hackett's embodiment of *Falstaff*, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," is to be applauded at Booth's during this week only. On Monday next a revival, for the perfection of which strong guarantees are offered, will take place, and "Guy Mannering," with Mrs. Emma Waller as *Meg Merrilies*, will be brought out. The first appearance of Mr. Booth in "Hamlet" is announced, positively, for Jan. 5.

Musical.

Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.

Miss Kellogg, Mr. Harry Sanderson, Mr. S. P. Warren and Mr. J. E. Perring were the artists chosen for the first of the holiday concerts given by this Association. Though the attendance was fair, considering the weather and the increase in the prices—the latter fact referred to, possibly, in the term "popular holiday concerts"—there ought to have been fewer empty benches. Mr. Perring sang a new version of "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah," marked on the bill as "composed expressly for this occasion." Miss Kellogg was heard to advantage in Gounod's ever-popular serenade. The selections were all unusually short, possibly, we may suppose again, because of the augmented rates of admission. The concert, however, was good throughout.

Hearth and Home.

Hearth and Home, for the first dao of 1870, is a prime number. Nast gives on the initial page an illustration which he calls "The Dawn of the New-Year;" Worth has on the last a series of comic sketches under the title of "New-Year's Day—Present and Future;" and among the other pictures is a portrait of Judge Basel Harrison, the original of Cooper's Bee Hunter. The reading matter is as varied and entertaining as usual. Another installment of Marion Harland's story, "Against Odds," is given, and also articles and short stories by Rebecca Harding Davis, W. A. Crofutt, Grace Greenwood, and others; and a quantity of valuable information for farmers and those people for whom *Hearth and Home* is specially intended.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a House joint resolution for extending the recess over the holidays from the 22d inst. until Jan. 10. The subject was laid on the table until the expiration of the morning hour, when it was concurred in by yeas 27, nays 22. The recess, therefore, extends till Monday, Jan. 10.

The bill for the payment of certain expenses in New-Mexico, and the bill for the temporary appropriation of $200,000 to prosecute the work on the Des Moines Rapids, Missouri River, were passed.

GEORGIA AND VIRGINIA.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to allow the organization of the militia of Georgia, which was referred.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to carry out the Reconstruction acts in the State of Virginia, and to secure equality before the law, which he gave notice he would move as a substitute for the bill reported by the Committee.

It alleges various irregularities and defects in the organization of the present Legislature, and declares the existing State Government to be provisional only and in all respects subject to the authority of the United States. The bill directs the Military Commander of the First District to assemble within thirty days the persons elected as members of the Legislature, but none shall participate in its organization or business without taking the oath of July 2, 1862. Upon the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Legislature thus organized, the State shall be admitted to representation in Congress upon the fundamental condition that the Constitution of Virginia shall never be amended so as to deprive any citizen of the right to vote, hold office, sit upon juries, participate equally in the school fund, or to enjoy equal personal rights with all others under like circumstances. Amendments may, however, be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters.

THOMAS AND MEADE.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution

That the Committee on Military Affairs consider the expediency of adding two to the number of Lieutenant-Generals, and reducing the number of Major-Generals from five to three.

Mr. WILSON explained that his object was to do justice to two eminent Generals, THOMAS and MEADE, whose great services to the country were universally recognised; the latter having gained, at Gettysburg, the decisive battle of the war.

THE IMPORTATION OF COOLIES.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to refer the bill to regulate the immigration of Chinese in the United States to the Committee on Commerce. He explained that the object of the bill was to prevent as far as practicable the importation of coolies and dissolute Chinese women into the United States by voiding all contracts for their importation, and prohibiting agreements by owners of vessels to transport persons from China, except with the persons themselves to be transported. Mr. WILLIAMS stated his views of the bill, and the necessity which existed for the Government to protect itself in this matter. He was followed by Messrs. HOWARD, STEWART and COLE, and the motion to refer the bill was then agreed to.

THE WASHINGTON EXPOSITION.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Senate took up the bill to promote and encourage the International Industrial Exhibition, to be held in Washington in 1871. Several amendments were adopted, among others one changing the date of the Exhibition to 1872.

Mr. STEWART, in order to determine the sense of the Senate, moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia. He did not believe Washington to be a suitable place for a World's Fair.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, proposed several amendments, among others to make the corporators individually liable for debts incurred. The amendments proposed, together with the whole subject, was then referred to the Committee.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, at 2 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session.

It was after 7 o'clock when the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until the 10th of January.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a petition of many citizens of Cincinnati for an amendment of the Revenue laws so as to permit distillers of grapes, apples and peaches to use drop beer for distillation, setting forth that $1,000,000 of revenue, now lost to the Government, might be secured by such a law.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. INGERSOLL in the chair, for general debate.

Mr. CULLOM addressed the Committee on the subject of the apportionment under the next census, desiring it to be carried out so as to apply to the next Congress, favoring the increase of Representatives to at least 300, and intimating that at no distant day there would be an amendment of the Constitution to change the basis of representation in the Senate.

Mr. DAWES replied to the argument of Mr. CULLOM. He alluded to the wise provision of the Constitution allowing the States to be equally represented in one branch of the Government and the people in the other, and to the pledge under which the States came into the Union—that their State existence should be always recognized. He also called attention to article 5 of the Constitution, that no State without its consent should be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. Mr. DAWES, in closing, said that the contemplated amendment suggested would be a breach of the plighted faith of every State that had come into the Union under the Constitution. The late war had been waged to put down the heresy of State sovereignty. Let it not, he prayed, mark also the decay of State rights.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, made a speech in favor of the Government undertaking the telegraph business of the country in connection with the postal service. He criticised the report made last session by the Post Office Committee against the proposed reform, and analyzed and contradicted the statement submitted to that Committee by the Western Union Telegraph Company. He announced his intention to ask the House to appoint a select committee to investigate the whole question of telegraphing, and to determine what the cost would be of connecting the telegraph with the postal system and extending its usefulness to every section of the Union. He was satisfied that better lines than the Western Union lines could be built by the Government at less than $10,000,000. In further argument he said: I know how difficult it is for me to reach the ear of the country in what I may have to say that is adverse to the interest of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Should there be anyone here to speak in behalf of that monopoly, you will find that every word will be instantly transmitted to the country on the wings of lightning, as was the lengthy report of the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads last Spring. I now demand that the agent of the Associated Press, who is allowed a seat with the reporters on the floor of this House, shall say in his dispatch today that I claim to have shown that the United States is the only enlightened nation on the globe that has not taken charge of the telegraph system, and nearly all have made it an appendage to the Post Office. Mr. WASHBURN here adduced facts and figures showing the great expense of telegraphing in the United States as compared with the system in other countries, where the lines were controlled by the Government, and continuing said: The purpose of my bill is to bring the telegraph within reach of the humble as well as the highest, by connecting it with the Post Office, and establishing a uniform rate of twenty cents for twenty words; and also to give Press dispatches to the entire Press of the country at a less rate than now furnished to the favored few who compose the close corporation known as the Associated Press.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. ORTH addressed the Committee on the question pertaining to the public debt and its permanent adjustment, national banks and currency, specie payments and the revision of the tariff and internal revenue, questions which, he said, engrossed public attention to a greater degree at this time than at any previous period. The taxes, he said, should be so adjusted by wise and prudent legislation that the burden will fall as lightly as may be on the laboring man, and that the wealth of the country will not receive undue exemptions. Mr. ORTH maintained the ability of the country to pay the debt, but urged a rigid economy in carrying on all the various branches of the public service, a reduction of the army and navy, a husbanding of the public lands, a funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest, a free banking system and a revision of the tariff favoring the revenue and not protection. Such a policy as he advocated, he said, would stimulate agriculture, trade and commerce, build up American towns and cities, construct railroads and other works of internal improvement, and enable the people under the Providence of God, to enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE next addressed the Committee, urging the necessity of economy in all branches of the public service, and indicating how very extensively and properly the present expenditures of the Government can be diminished.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

Mr. SARGENT spoke on the subject of mining and mining labor in California, and on the policy of withholding public lands in that State from private entry by speculators; Mr. KERR on the necessity of increasing the number of the Federal Courts in Indiana, and Mr. LAWRENCE in support of his bill requiring Pension Agents to make out pension papers without fees or charges to pensioners.

The Committee rose, and the following bills were introduced and referred:

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. STEVENSON—To amend the Internal Revenue laws by repealing the clause allowing street railroad companies to add the Government tax to the fare of passengers. Also, to amend the same law by repealing the clause allowing gas companies to add the Government tax to the contract price of gas furnished to customers.

By Mr. MCCORMICK, of Arizona—Authorizing the construction of a wagon road in Arizona.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—To grant certain islands to the State of Wisconsin as swamp lands.

The House then, at 4:20 o'clock, adjourned until the 10th of January.

The New Every Saturday.

Every Saturday for the 1st of January, and the opening day of the year, is out, but so altered in form and style that its most constant readers will hardly recognize it. It is now an "illustrated journal of choice reading," and takes a place alongside of the popular illustrated weeklies of the time. The opening number of the new series is a good one. On the first page is a portrait of TENNYSON, and the page following his newest poem, "Northern Farmer." The inside illustrations are: "The Pacha's War Couriers," from a painting by J. L. GEROME, copied from the new *Graphic*, and a portrait of Lord LYTTON, from the *Illustrated London News*. The portraits are the first of a series of portraits of contemporary celebrities, which, it is announced, will extend through the volume. The letter-press, like that of the *Every Saturday* of old, is composed of the best of the papers of the leading European periodicals. But one capital feature of the old will be missed in the new series, we fancy; that is the table of contents in which the name of the magazine or newspaper from which each article is taken was given. A new column is introduced called "Foreign Fun," in which the best things found in the London comic papers are given. Doubtless, though now unfamiliar, the altered *Every Saturday* will soon be as popular as ever.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

The State of Ireland; The Elections in the French Chambers; Scandal in Viennese High Life—Extraordinary Revelations; A King to be Elected in Spain; The Ecumenical Council; Murder of a High Spanish Official; Affairs in Mexico; the Slavery Plot in Cuba; The Robbery of the Spanish Crown Jewels.

Political Affairs.

The Texas Election; The Tennessee Convention; Address to the Virginia Republicans; Proceedings of Congress; The Republican Party in the West; Woman Suffrage in Massachusetts.

General Topics.

Terrific Explosion of Gunpowder and Glycerine in Titusville, Penn.; Public Opinion of the Reduction of Taxation; Fall of a "Flying Man;" Scientific and Religious Notes; Murder in California; Another Coal-Mining Disaster; the Chinese; Mr. Raymond as an Editor; the Howard National Bank Defalcations; Murder in Western New-York; the Indians; Preparations for the Reception of the remains of Mr. Peabody.

Agricultural.

How to Keep Our Boys on the Farm; Commissioner Delano and the Long Island Farmers.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

Editorial Comments.

Are We in a Flourishing or Declining Condition; The Fifteenth Amendment; Can a State Annul its Ratifications; The Congressional Pastime of Mocking the Dead; Christmas Presents; Let the Load be Lightened; Promoting Panic; Georgia in Congress; The Danger that Threatens our Common Schools; Mr. Stanton and the Supreme Bench; The Orange and the Green; Minor Topics.

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MARRIED.

CISCO—SANDFORD.—At Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Parish, JOHN J. CISCO to ELIZA PORTER, daughter of the late Lewis H. Sandford.

INGERSOLL—OGILVIE.—At St. Paul's M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, 1869, by Rev. Daniel Lancaster, D. D., assisted by Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, D. D., JAMES H. INGERSOLL to IDA M., daughter of Wm. H. Ogilvie, Esq., all of this City.

MACARTNEY—VAN HORN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., GEORGE G. MACARTNEY, of St. Louis, Mo., to JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of Cornelius Van Horn, Esq., of New-York City. No cards.

MERRITT—LYMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. William Reid, Mr. GEORGE W. MERRITT to Miss MARY E. LYMAN, all of this City.

MCCHAIN—GALE.—At the Fourteenth-st. Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, by Rev. Edward W. Hitchcock, JOHN B. MCCHAIN, of this City, to JENNIE M. GALE, eldest daughter of Page T. Gale, of White Plains.

POST—KNAPP.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, by Rev. S. J. M. Menvin, at the residence of the bride's father, WASHINGTON POST, Jr., of this City, to HELEN, youngest daughter of William Knapp, of Wilton, Conn.

SCHROEDER—HAWKINS.—On Thursday, Dec. 16, in the Church of the Holy Cross, Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., HENRY HERMANN daughter of the late Major Edgar S. Hawkins, U. S. A.

WETMORE—KETELTAS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Henry C. Potter, GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE to EDITH M., youngest daughter of Eugene Keteltas.

DIED.

AYMAR.—On Wednesday, Dec. 22, JOHN J. AYMAR.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Dec. 26, at 1½ o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

HOYT.—At Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 22, ELIZABETH, wife of James Hoyt, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Friday, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock. Carriages in waiting on arrival of train leaving New-York at 8½ A. M.

HUDSON.—On Monday, Dec. 20, EDWARD HUDSON, aged 54 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the St. Ambrose Church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LILLIE.—At Toms River, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1869, BENJAMIN HOLT LILLIE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEONARD.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, of inflammation of the brain, Mrs. MARY E., widow of the late Peter A. Leonard.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Fishkill Village for interment.

MILLWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1869, JANE B., wife of James Millward, aged 55 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of 50th-st. and 3d-av., South Brooklyn.

TRIPPE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, at Orange, N. J., JAMES TRIPPE, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Harrison-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Train leaves from foot of Barclay-st., for Brick Church Station, at 1 P. M.

WADSWORTH.—In this City, at the residence of his parents, No. 17 East 41st-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 21, WILLIAM SEYMOUR, eldest son of Julius and Cornelia Wadsworth, aged 11 years and 5 months.

The funeral services will take place at the house on Thursday, at 12 M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITNEY.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Geo. F. Nesbitt, No. 89 Lexington-av., ADDIE NESBITT, only daughter of Alfred R. and Adeline P. Whitney, aged 3 years, 8 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, as above, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., instead of 10 A. M. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. Train leaves 26th-st. and 4th-av., via Harlem Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M., instead of 11¼, as per yesterday's notice.

WHITLOCK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, of consumption, REBECCA S., wife of William S. Whitlock, and daughter of the late Daniel Fanshaw.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services without further notice, at her late residence, No. 21 West 30th-st., on Friday afternoon, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock.

WREN.—At Magnolia, Miss., on Saturday, Dec. 11, Dr. J. V. WREN, in the 54th year of his age.

WOOD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1869, NANCY WOOD, aged 74 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Henry and Edward Lewis, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Andrew Bedell, No. 232 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Hempstead, L. I., papers please copy.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, ending Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:50 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

THE ANNIVERSARY CONCERT OF the Central Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School will take place THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in the church, 7th-av., near 14th-st. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

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Cuba.
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News of the Week (Domestic and Foreign.)
Our Spanish Relations.
Political.
The Democracy in Difficulties.
Whited Sepulchres.
SECOND PAGE.
A Homely Story of Home.
General Notes.
New Publications.
Advertisements.
The Story of a Bad Boy.
THIRD PAGE.
A Card from Senator Wilson.
The Franking Privilege.
The Suez Canal.
Through the West.
FOURTH PAGE.
Editorial:
A Second Letter to General Butler.
Christmas Cheer.
My Family Newspaper.
Parting of the Ways.
The Policy of Vengeance.
FIFTH PAGE.
Announcements.
Erie again in a Law Suit.
European Markets.
George Peabody's Remains.
Grain, Provision, and other Markets.
Marriages and Deaths.
Nominations by the President.
The Murder of Mr. Richardson.
Washington.
Forty-first Congress—Second Session.
SIXTH PAGE.
Agricultural:
American Institute Farmers' Club.
Horticulture and Market Gardening.
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Home Interests.
The Old Admiral.
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SEVENTH PAGE.
Miscellaneous Advertisements.
New-York Cattle Market.
Real Estate:
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EIGHTH PAGE.
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POLITICAL.

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W. H. DECAMP, Chairman.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A valuable piece of property was sold yesterday by A. J. BLEECKER, situated on the northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Tenth-street, in the rear of BREWSTER & BALDWIN'S carriage warehouse. It consists of five lots, measuring in the aggregate 105.1 feet on Fourth-avenue and 84.6 feet on Tenth-street, and with a general depth from the avenue of about 92 feet. The avenue corner lots were taken on a lease from the Sailors' Snug Harbor for twenty-one years from the 25th of May, 1869, the annual rental of which is $1,700, and the remainder in fee. The entire property is covered with five-story brick buildings, occupied as stores, dwelling houses, &c., bringing an aggregate rental of $19,710. It was bought by Mr. HENRY W. SHELTON for $145,000.

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Bruen-av., w. s., 296 ft. from Spring-av., 25x143	$205

Woodside.

Belleville-av., e. s., 50 ft. from A. Lemassenas', 50x170	$2,000
Maple-place, n. s., 70 ft. from Morrison's, 75x200	7,000
Belleville-av., s. s., 100 ft. from A. Lemassenas', 100x407	8,000

Hudson City.

Vine-st., s. s., 169.8 ft. from Chestnut-av. Lot No. 12 and part lot No. 12, block No. 178, S. Fitch's map	$1,250
Lots Nos. 23 to 30, block No. 6, Hudson City Terrace	2,800
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 11, } Bramhall's map Lot No. 1, block No. 11	2,100
Prospect-av., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Bergenwood-av., 18.10x184	4,000

Bergen.

Washington-av. and Lafayette-st., s. w. cor., 25x100	$10,000
Lot No. 16, east two-thirds, block No. 14, Claremont	1,500

West Hoboken.

Hoboken-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Summit-av., 25x115	$400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GLENHAM HOTEL FOR SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the case of James E. Miller against Catharine Loeb and Dell P. Peters, notice is hereby given that the Glenham Hotel, situated on the Fifth-avenue in the City of New-York, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, its lease, fixtures, furniture, and outfit, are for sale by me as receiver. That an inventory of the said property is in my possession for exhibition to parties desiring to purchase, and I hereby invite proposals in writing for the purchase of the same. Terms of sale to be agreed upon. Such proposals to be contained in sealed envelopes and delivered to me at my office No. 79 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1869, at noon. The proposals to state the price offered, if terms can be agreed upon.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Receiver,
No. 79 Nassau-st.

IRA SHAFER and NELSON SMITH, of counsel.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE ROW OF FIVE brown-stone houses south side of 55th st. 5th and 6th avs., 20x50, lot 100 feet; four-story, extra plumbed, black walnut parlors, a No. 1 in every particular, at a bargain. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

TWO VERY CHEAP HOUSES, No. 485 Lexington-av., 20x46x80 ft., with every improvement, $15,500; No. 242 East 33d-st., three-story stone, 19x56x100 ft., $19,000; terms easy. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,272 Broadway.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—The eight lots, entire front, on Madison-av., from 72d to 73d-st., desirably located for building purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR to let.—The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

R. W. LEAVITT & CO.
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 688 LEXINGTON-AV., A first-class four-story brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE HALL, WITH SMALL rooms attached, suitable for church purposes, balls, lectures, &c. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 13 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,
TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58th-st.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF FULTON AND CONCORD STS.
Dec. 15, 1869.

Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that Interest at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, and at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on those of greater amount, will be credited thereto on the first day of January, 1870, in conformity with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Bank.

Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit.

HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

THIRTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
At the rate of
SIX PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

The Trustees of this institution have directed interest to be paid as above, on all amounts remaining on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1. Payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17.

If not withdrawn, will be added to the principal, and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY NEW YEAR'S!
1869. 1870.

The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.

THE
SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
Established 1853,
ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall.)
Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000,
Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6th-av.—Booth's Building.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be payable on and after Jan. 10.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice-Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY,
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

N. B.—Drafts on all the principal towns in Europe sold at lowest rates of exchange.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUUION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW, or on JAN. 3, will draw interest from Jan 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay INTEREST at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto under the by-laws.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $6,927,549 01.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 33 BROADWAY.—Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWARD HOGAN,

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit one or more months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on or after Jan. 17.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1870. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1869, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, prox., warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869.

AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EXCHANGE.—QUARTER OR HALF INterest in an extensive slate mill, with valuable quarries in Pennsylvania, now in full operation, to exchange for houses and lots, in New-York or Brooklyn; would like to trade with a party who will take the management of the works. B. F. COOK, No. 176 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 382 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 382 Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, bearing Eight per Cent. per annum Interest, payable in Gold on the 15th of February and August, in each year, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, free of United States taxes. The interest for six months on $1,000 Bond is payable as follows:

In New-York	**$40 Gold.**
In London	**£8 4s. 4d.**
In Frankfort-on-the-Main	**100 Florins**

On a $500 Bond one-half these amounts respectively.

These Bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869, payable at maturity in Gold, in the City of New-York. Are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered, or converted into Registered Bonds.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage on 111 miles of the Company's road, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, known as the Eastern Division of the Company's main line, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Road, including the Company's equipments, rolling stock, now owned or hereafter possessed, rights of way, franchises, real estate, and personal property in Doniphan, Brown, Nemeha and Marshall Counties, Kansas, now owned or which the Company may acquire by reason of the extension of their line to the City of Marysville.

This mortgage is executed to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company as Trustees. At the same time the whole issue of $1,500,000 bonds have been executed by the Railroad Company, placed in the custody of the Trustees, who have absolute possession, and can only issue them or their proceeds, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which is upon a completed road, and then only at the rate of $12,000 per mile.

Bonds to be valid must be countersigned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The rate per mile of a completed road, which is mortgaged to secure these bonds at their par value, is $13,500, while the actual cost of construction and equipment is more than double this amount.

This line is mainly the extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West through Eastern Kansas into the heart of Nebraska, where it connects with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.

The Company's Capital Stock is $10,000,000, to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has been and is being expended on the road. The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior lands, immediately adjoining the line, which was a grant from the United States Government, the alternate sections of which are selling for $2 50 per acre, cash. At this low price, the Company have an asset of value in

Lands	**$4,000,000**
First Mortgage Bonds	**1,500,000**
Capital Stock	**10,000,000**
Total Resources	**$15,500,000**
Total Length of Road	**271 Miles**

while the only debt against the Company is this issue of First Mortgage Bonds, amounting to $1,500,000, all that can be issued.

A large portion of the road West from St. Joseph is now in successful operation, showing earnings, per mile, sufficient to meet the interest liabilities on this loan.

A Branch Company is building a line from this road to the Kansas Pacific Road, thereby giving a direct route to Denver City.

We are authorized to offer these 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice. Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charges, and marketable securities converted without commission to parties investing in these Bonds.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel, and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do with the utmost confidence and satisfaction recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
TANNER & CO.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for three years:

George L. Willard,	Gilbert L. Beeckman,
John W. Frothingham,	James B. Blossom,
Josiah B. Blossom,	Henry A. Swift,
Ezra P. Prentice,	George L. Nichols,
James S. Noyes,	F. R. Fowler,
John J. Van Nostrand,	James H. Frothingham.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 51 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1869.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER,
TALLAHASSE, Fla., Dec. 14, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the interest due Dec. 1, 1869, on the following described bonds of the State of Florida, issued under an act approved Aug. 6, 1868, viz.: Bonds No. 1, and Nos. 102 to 171 inclusive, and No. 180 to 184 inclusive, of $1,000 each, will be paid on presentation by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

S. B. CONOVER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—

Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office.

JOHN M. Y. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clok M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DI-rectors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company of New-York will take place on the FOURTH MONDAY of December, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the said Company, No. 200 Broadway, City of New-York. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.

WM. HENDERSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by First Mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—SEVEN PER CENT. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

They are sold only on the completed portion of the road, at the rate of $18,000 per mile. These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around the Bonds, (having the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, as their Official Register and Transfer Agent,) combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

The value of the additional One per Cent. for thirty years, at compound interest, would be $951 28, and in forty years $2,003 43 more than that of Government Sixes running the same length of time.

Price at present, 95 and accrued interest from Oct. 1.

Pamphlets, with maps and details, and the Bonds, may be had directly of us, or of our Agents.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons, (Bonds of 1882,) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

LOST NOTE.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by the undersigned, dated Pittsburg, Oct. 1, 1869, numbered 4, for sixteen hundred dollars, ($1,600,) at twelve months from date, with interest, payable to the order of John A. Wilson, was mailed at Pittsburg, Oct. 1, to the said John A. Wilson, New-York City, but never received by him. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

GEORGE B. EDWARDS.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIF-teen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at their banking house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at this office, will close on the 31st inst. and reopen Jan. 15, proximo.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

HENRY PAGE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869. State Treasurer.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.

UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 58 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK	$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS	$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country.

TWENTY-TWO MILES ONLY REMAIN UNFINISHED.

The work is being pushed radidly forward, and TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING OVER THE ENTIRE LINE DURING THE ENSUING MONTH.

About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SEVEN PER CENT GOLD LOAN.
$6,500,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railway, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Million of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market, EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London or New-York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.

Circulars, maps and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y.,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Deal in United States, Railway and other securities.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your bylaws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice.

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription to the capital stock of the PIONEER HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY will be open on and after the 3d day of January, 1870, at the Excelsior Savings Bank, No. 368 6th-av., New-York City.

HENRY LASSING,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM J. LEEDS,
Commissioners of Subscription.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD INVESTMENT.

Investors desiring to employ their
JANUARY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS
are offered at 95 the
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE,
AND ARE PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

RUN FIFTY YEARS; PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN; INTEREST PAYABLE AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. THEY YIELD NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY, WHILE THE FIVE-TWENTIES PAY ONLY 6½ PER CENT.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing toward completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its population is large, and extending with surprising rapidity; and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and all other agricultural products, creates a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as it runs through the wealthiest and most thickly populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota. Reference to the map of the United States will show that this road passes through the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer to Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The buyer of these bonds is therefore guaranteed, by a great business already in existence, and has not to run any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads into new and unsettled country.

We offer the bonds for the present at 95 and accrued interest. We recommend them to investors and officers of financial institutions, who desire to change their high-priced investments for a security which presents every element of safety, and at the same time yields a much higher rate of interest. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents for the Company.

DISCONTO BANK.

CAPITAL LIMITED TO $15,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $100 EACH.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions for the DISCONTO BANK.

Two dollars per share to be paid at the time of subscription.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of the firm J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place.
FRED'K KUEHNE, of the firm Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of the firm Kremelberg & Co., No. 160 Pearl-st.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

To the holders of the extended bonds of the Evansville and Crawfordsville (late Evansville and Illinois) Railroad Company, issue of $350,000 of date of April 30, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the redemption of nine of these bonds, addressed to R. G. Rolston, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, indorsed "Bid for E. and C. R. R. Co. Sinking Fund," will be received till 10 A. M. Jan. 1, 1870.

The bids of the lowest bidder or bidders will be received.

JOHN INGLE, JR.,
President E. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD,
CINCINNATI, Dec. 20, 1869.

Proposals for the purchase by this Company of its bonds, of the issue of 1867, will be received at this office.

To Jan. 23, 1870, for $10,000 of bonds.
To Feb. 23, 1870, for same amount.
To March 23, 1870, for same amount.

For the accepted bids, delivery and payment will be made at the American Exchange National Bank in New-York.

H. C. LORD, President.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

There will be a meeting of the bondholders of the State of Tennessee, to hear the report of the Committee, at the office of THOS. DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st., New-York City, at 3 P. M., MONDAY, Dec. 27, 1869. (Signed,) JAS. J. DONALDSON, Chairman.

A. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY STOCK AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
will sell at public auction on
THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1869,
at 12½ P. M., at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, Trinity Building,
For account of whom it may concern:

60 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company common stock, par value $100 each.
150 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company preferred stock, par value $100 each.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

For further information apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869.

THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C.

The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst.

H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 43 Pine-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, between 12 and 1 P. M.

Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 24, 1869, to Jan. 4, 1870, inclusive.

L. J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND MINNESOTA GOLD MINING CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York and Minnesota Gold Mining Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Charles Miles, No. 13 Mercer-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

D. W. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

LOST—FROM THE MAIL, A PROMISSORY note dated Aug. 28, 1869, at six months for seven hundred and six dollars, ($706,) drawn by M. L. Comstock & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., to the order of ourselves unindorsed.

All parties are cautioned against the same, as payment has been stopped.

FISHER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

WANTED—A MEMBER OF THE STOCK Exchange, to do the Board business for a house possessing large means and experience. A salary or an interest in the business will be given. Address, with real name, BANKER, Box No. 1,434 Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115	115¼	5-20 Coupon, '67.	114⅛	114¼
Coupon, 1881	118⅞	119	5-20 Coupon, '68.	114⅜	114½
5-20 Regis., 1862	111⅛	111¼	10-40 Regis.	108⅞	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅛	113¼	10-40 Coupon	109	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	111⅛	111¼	Gold	120⅛	120¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅛	111¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	108⅜	109
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE,
TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property	$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only	203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts. Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at their spacious salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Peremptory sale to close the business. Elegant and artistic diamond, pearl, sapphire, emerald, ruby, opal and coral mounted

JEWELRY,

viz.: solitaire and cluster rings, ditto ear rings and brooch en suite in great variety, ditto ear rings, bracelets, chains, &c., set in pure 18-karat gold; also, ladies' and gentlemen's watches set in jewels.

ALSO,

several lines of elegant silver-plated cutlery by Messrs. Cristofle & Co., Paris.

Every article guaranteed. Seats for ladies.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C., AT THE STORE NO. 724 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction THIS DAY, 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, an elegant assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture, having been removed to the above store for convenience of sale, and comprising rosewood and walnut parlor suites, marble-top centre and fancy tables, etageres, fine walnut and enameled bedroom suites, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, fine mattresses, elegant Axminster, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glass, &c.

Catalogues early on morning of sale.

Also, an elegant rosewood four-pocket marble-bed billiard table.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—John Sedgwick, as Special Receiver, &c., against George C. Vonnislar. Pursuant to the judgment recovered and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 10th day of December, 1869, the undersigned, who is by said judgment duly appointed to be an officer at this Court for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the store of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., on the 23d day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, in the City of New-York, the property described in said judgment, namely: The picture entitled "Luther being carried to Wartburgh Castle."—Dated New-York, Dec. 13, 1869.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF AGRICUL-tural fertilizers, and choses in action, part of the estate of James R. Dey. Terms cash on sale. The subscribers, as instructed by William C. Amerman, Esq., assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will dispose of by public sale, at the factory of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, on the Hackensack River, Hudson County, N. J., upon WEDNESDAY, 29th December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., the following agricultural fertilizers, viz.: 67,303 bushels of double refined poudrette; 429 barrels of double refined poudrette; 267 barrels of bone dust; 37 barrels of common poudrette; 4 barrels of bone tafeu. And also, certain choses in action, consisting of debts due by various parties for agricultural fertilizers sold to them. Lists of the said debts can be seen in the hands of the assignee, Mr. Amerman, No. 121 Bleecker-st.; Messrs. Strahan & Root, attorneys, No. 43 Pine-st., and Mr. Charles Jones, attorney, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, by any of whom information in reference to said debts will be communicated. ALDRIDGE & WOOD, 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. JERSEY CITY, Dec. 15, 1869.

TO MARKETMEN.—ADJOURNED SALE of MARKET STANDS IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD MARKET.

On MONDAY, the 27th of December, 1869, will be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., in the City of New-York, the several stalls and stands contained in said Market, for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870. The plans of the stands and the terms of sale may be had by applying at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

E. A. MOORE,
FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.
WM. HAW, Jr.,
RICH'D B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NINTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK,
No. 69 WEST 44TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURsuance of law, that I will expose for sale, at the distillery, Nos. 546 and 548 West 57th-st., in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., one steam engine and connections, three boilers and one engine, one still, copper coolers, two mash tubs, two receiving tanks, one mange, six cisterns, doubler and copper pipes, distrained for taxes due the United States by Anthony De Leyer, unless said taxes and expenses are before then paid.

WM. A. DARLING, Collector.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NINTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK,
No. 69 WEST 44TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURsuance of law, that I will expose for sale, at No. 212 East 58th-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, 30th December, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., two large pier glasses, two sofas, twelve sofa chairs, one etagere—distrained for taxes due the United States by Mary McEvily, unless said taxes and expenses are before then paid.

WM. A. DARLING, Collector.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF SUPERB REAL CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 23d instant, at 1 o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty-st., eight superb

REAL CAMELS' HAIR SQUARE SHAWLS,

warranted genuine, valued from $300 to $800 each. They will be on exhibition every day until time of sale. Ladies are specially invited to examine them. Sale positive, without any reserve.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

40 kegs Almeria Grapes.
40 barrels Pecan Nuts.
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
200 frails Dates.
20 barrels Currants.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell at public auction, at No. 26 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon,

70,000 TONS
SCRANTON COAL,

deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1870.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 24, AT 10 A. M., AT THE salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn; rosewood pianos, mirrors, curtains, fine parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, bedding, china, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets; also an assortment of jewelry and other furs, &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

A. BININGER CLARK, full and equal partner for the last forty years in the lately dissolved and discontinued firm of Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., established 1776, has associated with himself his son, MELVILLE B. CLARK, and they, as the successors of the late firm, continue the business of wholesale and retail wine and liquor dealers at No. 96 Liberty-st., next door to the old stand. They now offer for sale a full and complete stock of choice and rare wines, liquors, &c., for which the late firm was famous and renowned throughout the United States and elsewhere, ever since the foundation of this Republic.

Friends and the public generally are respectfully invited and solicited to send in their orders, to which the best attention will be given.

A. BININGER CLARK & SON,
No. 96 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22	Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 23	Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29	Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19
Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5	Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Jan. 1, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.........Dec. 25	COLUMBIA.......Jan. 15
IOWA..............Jan. 1	EUROPA..........Jan. 22
CALEDONIA.....Jan. 8	INDIA..............Jan. 29

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA. 3,392 tons........Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN. 2,465 tons........Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO. 3,132 tons........Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons........Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA. 3,125 tons........Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO. 3,015 tons........Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.......................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.............................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEBSTER, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. $65.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 5—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Jan. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..................Dec. 23
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,). Dec. 30
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.............Jan. 6

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 10 A. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Steamer SAN SALVADOR will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 10 A. M.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA...............KEMBLE....Saturday, Dec. 18
GEO. CROMWELL......CLAPP.......FRIDAY, Dec. 24

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15; Jacksonville, $24.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail Dec. 30.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

The ALABAMA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 1.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP CATHARINE WHITING, Captain HOWES,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

The ALABAMA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 1.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL......CLAPP......FRIDAY, Dec. 24
CORTES.....................NELSON....FRIDAY, Dec. 31

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates. Cabin passage $50.

For passage, first and second class or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE to California.—Invoices in DUPLICATE of all merchandise (except bonded goods) shipped to San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, must be FILED in the SEVENTH DIVISION within FIVE DAYS after the sailing of the steamer by which the merchandise was shipped. Said invoices must state number of packages, marks, description of merchandise, quantities (pounds, gallons, &c.) and VALUE.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Collector of the Port.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M. 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KRYOLITE For sale in lots to suit purchasers. PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or, CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT, Pittsburg, Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY MORNING, IN A 23D-ST. stage, a plain GOLD BRACELET. Please return to No. 6 Bond-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

SALESMEN WANTED.—SEVERAL EXperienced men for both carpets and upholstery goods. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 22, 1869.

The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on demand. A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 39-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board, J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of four per cent., payable free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share stock standing on the books the 22d inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22d December to the 3d of January, both days inclusive. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed to that date. LUCIUS MCADAM, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1870. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on FRIDAY, 24th inst., until Jan. 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS ON each old share and ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on each scrip share of stock (free of Government tax) has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 16, 1869, to Jan. 5, 1870, both inclusive. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, has THIS DAY been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 22d instant, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 5, 1870. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The transfer books will remained closed until the day of payment, inclusive. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 4, 1870. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT, free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 until Jan. 10. GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, WATKINS, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, at Watkins, Schuyler County, New-York, on and after Jan. 1, 1870. DANIEL BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable at their office on 2d January, 1870. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the past five months, free from tax, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, the 3d of January prox. H. T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUSTSAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, BEG TO ANNOUNCE A GENERAL REDUCTION in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS, with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.

Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall, NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST., (Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

LITOLFF'S CHEAP BUT SPLENDID editions of classical compositions we recommend for holiday presents. At the same time we beg to call the attention of the public to the "Edition Populaire," of which the first 21 volumes are now at hand. Notwithstanding the unprecedented cheapness of these new editions, the greatest care has been taken in finishing the same in a correct and elegant style. All of BEETHOVEN'S 38 SONATAS (edition populaire) $2 50; MOZART'S do., do., $1 75; SCHUBERT ALBUM, containing 80 select songs, $1 75, &c. Catalogues gratis. HENRY LITOLFF'S VERLAG, No. 54 Union-square, new No. 211 4th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale: $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid; would assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress; no objections to assist with chamberwork in the latter part of the week; best City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 436 East 14th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman, a situation to go out to cook by the day or week, as first-class cook; understands meat, game, soups, jellies, creams and all fancy dessert; good references. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman, a situation to go out to cook by the day or week as first-class cook; understands meat, game, soups, jellies, creams, and all fancy desserts; good references. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a man of long experience in City driving; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; unexceptionable City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

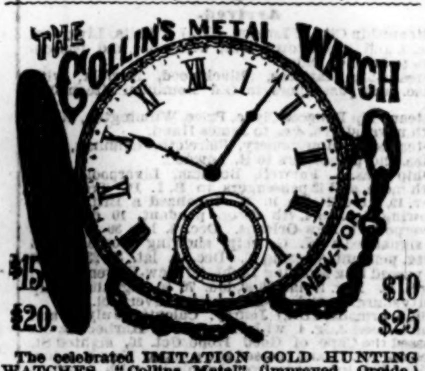
WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man; perfectly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; best of references; last employer can be seen in this City. Address, for three days, 360 West 53d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG PROTestant man, a situation as coachman; willing and obliging; a careful driver and good groom; best City reference. Address H. J. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS an excellent penman, a situation to do copying or writing of any kind; good reference given. Address C. A. D., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 26 East 19th-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery. C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. corner of 25th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIation, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Young Men's Prayer Meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. All young men cordially invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

THURSDAY, Second time, WILD OATS. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Curran, Mr. Dering, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Misses Fowler, Day, Clayton, Leah, and Rowe.

FRIDAY, Fourth time, THE WONDER. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. J. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Laura Phillips, and Miss Fanny Green.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT—(SATURDAY, DEC. 25,)
A Favorite Bill.
ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON.

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, will be presented, for the first time in six years, Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama, CENTRAL PARK, produced with new scenery, costumes and appointments.

In preparation, Mr. T. W. Robertson's beautiful military drama, OURS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,

Successor to Barnum's,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
STANDING ROOM ONLY EVERY NIGHT.

CHRISTMAS WEEK,
CHRISTMAS WEEK,
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CHRISTMAS WEEK,
CHRISTMAS WEEK,
CHRISTMAS WEEK,

Tremendous attractions day and night.
THE BLONDES,
THE STONE GIANT,
KENILWORTH,
DORA BELLA,
THE WILD ANIMALS.

CHRISTMAS EVE—BENEFIT OF LISA WEBER.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
THREE PERFORMANCES..........Morning at 11.
THREE PERFORMANCES..........Afternoon at 2.
THREE PERFORMANCES..........Evening at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERMANN,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATOR,
positively for a few nights only, prior to his departure for California.

On THURSDAY, Dec. 23, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, MONDAY, Dec. 27, and TUESDAY, Dec. 28, IN A GRAND AND VARIED PROGRAMME.

Reserved seats, $1; to be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music.

Admission 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG. RONCONI.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
THIS THURSDAY, DEC. 23,
PIPELE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENTIRE CHANGE. CHRISTMAS WEEK, WAITING FOR A VERDICT. Mr. EDWARD FIRTH, the great Sensation Vocalist. VETERAN OF OLMUTZ. Two performances on Christmas Day.

BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1870,
CLODOCHE TROUPE
AND
ORIGINAL GRAND DUCHESSE CAN-CAN.

Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Delmonico's Broad-st., Chambers-st. and 14th-st. and all the principal hotels.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late Volunteer Fire Department, will be given at THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.

TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st. ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st. JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

AMERICUS CLUB

ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.

TICKETS, ADMITTING ONE GENTLEMAN AND LADIES, FIVE DOLLARS.

Private boxes can be secured by applying to Judge JOHN SCOTT, No. 237 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures is now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE COPYRIGHT OF A SUCcessful, profitable and entertaining amusement. Address WM. BARNARD, Orange, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNA A. MORSS, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE V. WOOD, Charles Wood and Harriet his wife, Ira P. Wood and Elizabeth his wife, Henry G. Wood and Julia Wood his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the wife of the said Henry G. Wood designates her by the name of Julia Wood,) George Wood, Benjamin F. Wood, Abel Davis and Caroline his wife, Theodore De Cant and Marriette W. his wife, Louise S. Madden, Isaac Hall, The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York, Louis McLain as assignee in bankruptcy of James N. Wood, Mary L. Eccleston as administratrix de bonis non of William H. Anable, deceased, Thompson Smith, James E. Craig, Nathan Seeley, George J. Stevens, Jacques E. Alger, Seman Klous and T. Roscoe McConnell, defendants.—Suit No. 1.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 26, 1869.

MERRIHEW & ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
d2-law3wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM TRACY, FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE and WILLIAM P. LEE against BERKLEY B. HOTCHKISS and SCHUYLER R. INGHAM.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant, Berkley B. Hotchkiss—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on us at our office No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 20th day of December, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 14, 1869. TRACY, TALLMADGE & LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys of this Court in their own proper persons.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1869.

TRACY, TALLMADGE & LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
n18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—COLEMAN BENEDICT against WILLIAM E. GRAY and THOMAS H. PRATT, doing business under the firm name of Wm. E. Gray & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, with interest from the 8th day of December, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 11, 1869.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1869.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d16-law6wTh* No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—WALTER L. CUTTING, committee of the estate of Elijah Whiting, lunatic, against PATTY LINCOLN, Edward Bullard, Jonathan Bullard, Julia Westervelt and Everett Westervelt, her husband, Harriet Newton and Orson Newton, her husband, Mary A. Loomis and Stephen P. Loomis, her husband, Henry Bullard, John A. Bullard, Rebecca Whiting and Nathaniel Whiting, her husband, Horatio Whiting, Joanna Hastings, Carrie (or Caroline) Bullard, Hattie (or Harriet) N. Bullard, and William S. Batchelder, Administrator, &c., (in Massachusetts,) of the said Elijah Whiting, deceased.—Summons.—City and County of New-York, ss.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 51 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 10, 1869. C. A. HAND, Attorney for Plaintiff.
d23-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—FARNHAM Z. TUCKER, plaintiff, against THOMAS F. RAY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To Thomas F. Ray, defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 9, 1869.

BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Plff's Att'ys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 21st day of December, 1869. BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Plff's Att'ys.
d23-law3wTh

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.................................Proprietor
THE CROWNING TRIUMPH.
HOUSES OVERFLOWING.
OLD AND YOUNG DELIGHTED.
GRAND HOLIDAY CARNIVAL.
ADMISSION...50 cents.
The inimitable mimic and vocalist,
W. H. LINGARD.
The charming comedienne,
ALICE DUNNING.
The beautiful soubrette,
DICKIE LINGARD.
The world renowned lyric and dramatic artists,
Mr. and Mrs.
HOWARD PAUL.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SONG. DANCE. POETRY. WIT. BEAUTY.
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
LINGARD SKETCHES, (New Series.
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL a la SIMS REEVES.
PLUTO.
PRESIDENT GRANT, JAMES FISK, Jr.,
GENERAL LEE, JAY GOULD, Esq.,
B. F. BUTLER, MAYOR HALL,
HORACE GREELEY,
appear every night at 9 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2.

NEARLY READY—The gorgeous legendary and spectacular drama, by Jos. C. Foster, entitled, THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. HACKETT,
Who will appear as
FALSTAFF,
In Shakespeare's great comic creation,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR;
OR, FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN.

ON MONDAY, DEC. 27,
First appearance here of the eminent actress,
EMMA WALLER,
In her great character of
MEG MERRILIES,
In the beautiful and picturesque Drama of
GUY MANNERING,

which will be produced with all the ORIGINAL and FAVORITE MUSIC, entirely NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c., &c.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

HAMLET IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JARRETT & PALMER........Lessees and Managers
A HOME STORY FOR CHRISTMAS.
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
LITTLE EM'LY,

A dramatic version, in four acts, from the pen of Andrew Halliday, Esq., of an exquisite story by CHARLES DICKENS,

Which has proved, during the present season, the GREAT LONDON SUCCESS.

EXQUISITE ACTING,
ALL NEW. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, SUPERB MUSIC, GRAND EFFECTS, ALL NEW.
AND WONDROUS TABLEAUS.

The entire play being placed upon the stage in a style of UNIQUE MAGNIFICENCE

CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK OF THE SUCCESS.
THE UNRIVALED UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE AMUSING UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE BEST ACTED UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE BEAUTIFUL UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE SUCCESSFUL UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE UNEQUALED UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
AND ORIGINAL UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
EVERY EVENING—WED. and SAT. MATINEES.
EVERY EVENING—WED. and SAT. MATINEES.
EVERY EVENING—WED. and SAT. MATINEES.
EVERY EVENING—WED. and SAT. MATINEES.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
A BRILLIANT HOLIDAY ATTRACTION.

EVERY	THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
NIGHT	THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
THIS	THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
WEEK	THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
AND CHRISTMAS	THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
MATINEE!	THE DUKE'S MOTTO!

TAMMANY—CHRISTMAS WEEK.

PARKER. PARKER. NAN, The Good for Nothing. BAD DICKEY. Family circle, 25 cents; Matinee Saturdays; glorious bill for Christmas; two performances. CHRISTMAS NIGHT, ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY & HENGLER'S SENSATION MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, first night of the great darkey pantomime of

HASH,

with new tricks, scenery, &c.
The trouble commences at 8.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY

Will give Handel's grand Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
STEINWAY HALL, CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
As soloists will appear:
Miss BRAINERD, Miss STERLING,
Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. F. REMMERTZ.
Together with a LARGE ORCHESTRA and the FULL CHORUS of the Society.
Mr. E. J. CONNELLY, Organist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES AT THE Five Points House of Industry commence at 11 o'clock; children's dinner at 1½ o'clock; gifts from the trees distributed at 3½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Contributions of any description will be thankfully received. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent, No. 155 Worth-st.

LECTURES.

REV. ISAAC S. HARTLEY WILL LECture for the Presbyterian Mission, in the Wigwam on 49th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., (north side,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Underground Sights in Rome and Egypt.* Tickets at the door.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will lecture at the Ladies' Fair at the Murray Hill Baptist Church, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., THIS EVENING. Subject—*The Humorous Side of Paris.* No extra charge.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.

The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.

Terms—$600 per annum.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST. Second quarter commences Nov. 24. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 161 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.

WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A NATIVE GREEK DESIRES A POsition as teacher of the classical Greek language either in one of the schools or a university; the same will give instruction in the German as well as the French language, or would like to take a place as tutor in a private family. Address G., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

MALE TEACHERS FOR DISTRICT schools are now in good demand. Teachers of all grades should have Amer. School Institute's Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierrepont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

On Monday morning, Jan. 10, a small private class will commence, which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 10½ o'clock. Families desirous of attending will please send names.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 54 West 24th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
APOLLO HALL.
Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
NOW, AND EVERY DAY,
From the hour of 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.,
THE MARVELOUS FIGURE
known as the
CARDIFF GIANT,
never before exhibited at any place in
NEW-YORK,
may be seen by the public.
The proprietors of this
WONDER OF THE AGE,

think it necessary upon their part to state to the public that, since its first discovery on the farm of WILLIAM C. NEWELL, in Onondaga County, New-York, and its subsequent exhumation, it was never allowed to quit the custody of that gentleman until it came into their possession. In verification of this, they submit the following

AFFIDAVIT:

City and County of New-York, ss.: D. H. Hannum of the town of Hanover, N.Y., and Amos Gillett, of Syracuse, N. Y., being duly sworn, depose and say that they, with William C. Newell and others, are the proprietors of a certain stone image of colossal size, found upon the farm of William C. Newell, near the village of Cardiff, town of Lafayette, County of Onondaga, N. Y., on the 16th day of October, 1869. That said image, before being removed from the pit in which it was found, was publicly exhibited for the space of nineteen days. On the 5th day of November it was then removed to Syracuse, where it was placed upon public exhibition for the space of sixteen days; thence removed to Albany, where it was publicly exhibited; thence removed to Apollo Hall, New-York, where it is now on exhibition; and these deponents further depose and say that from the time since its removal from the pit up to the present date, it has never left their possession, being seen and visited by them daily. And further deponents saith not.

AMOS GILLETT,
D. H. HANNUM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Dec. 20, 1869.
CURTIS B. PIERCE, Notary Public
City and County of New-York.

They feel themselves obliged thus to confirm the fact of its being the ACTUAL CARDIFF GIANT which is now on exhibition in APOLLO HALL, in consequence of the attempt which has been so audaciously and successfully made by the manager of a place of amusement in this City to foist upon the public A SPURIOUS IMITATION OF THIS MARVEL OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, during the period that it has been on exhibition at GEOLOGICAL HALL, ALBANY, and submitted to the scrupulous examination of the MOST LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC MEN of this State. In simply stating this fact, they merely mention what is already well known, and in corroboration quote an editorial from the columns of the Syracuse Journal, Dec. 15.

We watched Mr. Otto's proceedings with much interest, and know the processes by which he manufactured his counterfeit. He made a number of visits to the original, both at Cardiff and in this City, at first taking with him a piece of clay, which he moulded into a small fac simile of the colossus; then he constructed from clay, at his workshop, more than a mile from the place where the original was exhibited in this City, as near a fac simile in size and proportions as he was able to make, and with the aid of his measury and the little model he had slyly pinched into similitude of the original on his visits to it. From this large clay model he took a plaster mould, and from this he cast his imitation figure, employing a composition of plaster of Paris, marble dust and other ingredients, which cast (the imitation) he afterward colored to represent the original. The large model was, as at first constructed, a complete form, and then the artist dug out the erosions and otherwise mutilated the figure to correspond with the original. We saw him while at work upon the figure in its several stages. He built up the clay model with his hands, and the finishing was done with the simple tools—mere sticks of wood roughly whittled out, such as clay modelers generally use.

In conclusion, they may also UNEQUIVOCALLY STATE that it was only subsequent to the failure to obtain the ORIGINAL STATUE from its proprietors for the purpose of exhibition, that the present exhibitor of this INCOMPLETE DUPLICATE entered into an arrangement to obtain the COUNTERFEIT for the purpose of anticipating their arrival in this City.

THIS GENUINE RELIC OF AN ANTERIOR AGE is of the following

DIMENSIONS:

Length of body	10 feet 4½ inches.
Length of head from chin to top of head	21 inches.
Length of nose	6 inches.
Across the nostrils	3½ inches.
Width of mouth	5 inches.
Circumference of neck	37 inches.
Shoulders, from point to point	3 feet 1½ inches.
Length of right arm	4 feet 9½ inches.
Across the wrist	5 inches.
Across the palm of hand	7 inches.
Length of second finger	8 inches.
Around the thigh	6 feet 3½ inches.
Diameter of the thigh	13 inches.
Through the calf of leg	9½ inches.
Length of foot	21 inches.
Across the ball of the foot	8 inches.

MR. W. S. HOUGHTON, who assisted in the excavation of the Statue on the day of its original discovery, and who has been in constant attendance upon it by day, and its guardian by night, WILL BE PRESENT AT EACH EXHIBITION, and will cheerfully answer all questions that may be put to him.

The proprietors, with many distinguished individuals who have examined it:

Hon. J. V. L. PRUYN, Chancellor State University;
S. B. WOOLWORTH, LL. D., Secretary State University;
Professor JAMES HALL, State Geologist;
President WHITE, Cornell University;
President BROWN, Hamilton College;
Professor GOETNER, Hamilton College;
Professor OLMSTEAD, Fort Edward Seminary;
Professor WARD, Rochester University,
Hon. G. GIDDES, ex-State Engineer;
Dr. ARMSBY, Albany Medical College;
Dr. BURR, Geneva Medical College;
Messrs. PALMER, of Albany, and BROWN, of Newburg, } Sculptors;

and whose opinions have been voluntarily given, share the amazement of the public over this MOST COMPLETE AN EARLY WORK OF ART, which has ever been discovered upon this Continent.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
Admission..50 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

(14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.)
L. E. LENT...................................Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
REVIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS
of the exquisitely beautiful
FAIRY PANTOMIMIC SPECTACLE
entitled
CINDERELLA;
Or, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Previous to the spectacle
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM
AND ARTISTIC ACROBATIC EXERCISES.

Admission 50c.; children under ten, 25c; to reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

HOWARD MISSION

AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,
NO. 40 NEW-BOWERY.
The exercises on Christmas Day,
Dec. 25, 1869,

will commence in the chapel (entrance on New-Bowery) at 11 A. M., and will consist of short addresses by various gentlemen, singing by the children of the Mission, dinner for the children, distribution of gifts from the Christmas Trees, &c., &c. The presents will be given out after the children have dined, at 12½ and at 1½ P. M.

Contributions of cash (checks drawn to the order of William Phelps, Treasurer) may be sent at any time direct to the Mission, and all donations of supplies intended for the dinner should either be sent in on Saturday before 10 A. M., or notice should be sent to the Mission by Friday noon, Dec. 24, so that they may be sent for. Second-hand clothing always serviceable in our work. The public are invited to be present at the Christmas festivities.

Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.
Rev. H. H. McFARLAND, Assistant Superintendent.
A. S. HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., President Board of Trustees.
J. S. HOWELL, No. 94 Chambers-st., Secretary Board of Trustees.
WM. PHELPS, Nos. 264 and 266 Canal-st., Treasurer Board of Trustees.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE NINE MUSES will remain on exhibition THIS WEEK, at No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Open DAY and EVENING. Admission 25c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—TO A single gentleman, with fire and gas, in a private family; references exchanged. Call at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 91 WEST 18TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, front, to let, with first-class board and attendance; also rooms suitable for two single gentlemen. Mrs. M. M. BRAINARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two entire floors, with private table, to parties desiring first-class accommodations. Apply at No. 31 West 16th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen with furnished rooms, with or without board. References required.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURnished apartments admirably adapted for a family. Apply at Worth House, No. 202 5th-av. Private table and attendance.

ROOMS WITH GOOD BOARD IN A New-England family, near Madison-av., No. 28 East 28th-st.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—NEWLY FURnished rooms on second floor, with or without board; location desirable.

MADISON-AV., NO. 123—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST. HAS CHANGED hands, been newly furnished, rooms en suite or singly, with or without private table.

A PLEASANT HOME AND BOARD for a single gentleman at 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY REQUIRing three sleeping rooms, parlor and first-class board, with private table, desires accommodation between 2d and 4th avs., and 14th and 18th sts. Address K., Box No. 3,256 Post Office.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A number of the newly-elected City officials—Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, Justices and School Trustees—were sworn in by the Mayor yesterday.

The number of immigrants arriving at this port since Jan. 1 is 256,449; the number of arrivals during the same period last year was 210,868. The receipts of the Treasurer from all sources, including a balance at the beginning of the year of $8,041 37, have been $826,509 78, while the disbursements have amounted to $535,508 25, leaving a balance of $291,001 53.

A Ladies' Fair and Bazaar at the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, in Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street, is now open and will continue during the week. Great taste has been displayed in the adornment of the rooms and the arrangement of the various articles offered for sale. Besides the traditionary pin cushions and crochet work, always found at fancy fairs, there are a number of articles of real beauty and utility, which are offered at quite reasonable prices. Purchasers of holiday presents can not only obtain bargains here, but at the same time can aid the good work the getters up of the fair have in view.

At the annual communication of New-York Lodge No. 330 F. & A. M., held on Tuesday evening, the following-named officers were elected: JAS. R. ELSEY, Master; John Giffin, Senior Warden; E. B. Valentine, Junior Warden; Lemmuel Valentine, Treasurer; Jas. G. Sweeny, Secretary; Orestes P. Quintard, Senior Deacon; Henry E. Sharp, Junior Deacon; O. P. Quintard, H. E. Sharp, John B. Jackson, Trustees; Charles D. Brown, Chaplain; M. B. Schurck, Wm. Faul, Masters of Ceremonies; Edgar Odell, Tyler.

The Officers of the Citizens' Savings Bank have reported to Superintendent KENNEDY that they have been much annoyed in consequence of the published report that the door of the bank had been found unlocked by a policeman. They say there was no foundation for this statement, except that the policeman found the iron gate leading to the sinks under the pavement unlocked, but that this gate has no connection whatever with the bank building.

AGNES FREAR, 9 years of age, living at No. 359 West Thirty-fourth-street, was run over and severely injured yesterday, by a baker's wagon, at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

Patrolman DOYLE, of the Harbor Police, Tuesday night, found a lot of pig iron, valued at $75, on a raft under the dock at the foot of Rutgers-street. It was sent to the property clerk.

MORRIS PHILLIPS, of No. 150 East Broadway, was yesterday held by Justice DODGE, on a charge of receiving a lot of sewing silk, valued at $200, which had been stolen from the store No. 47 Walker-street, by JOHN F. DRAWBRIDGE, a clerk employed there. PHILLIPS denied that he had purchased the goods with guilty knowledge, and gave bail.

This evening the usual fortnightly lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, (Western Branch,) No. 285 Hudson-street, will be delivered by Mr. WM. ANDERSON, of the *Herald*. His theme is entitled "Peeps Through Mental Mirrors."

The bids for United States ordnance stores offered for sale by Colonel CRISPIN, United States Army, at Army Headquarters in this City, were closed yesterday. They must be sent on to Washington to be approved before it can be known who are the successful bidders. The amount of such stores now in New-York is small, large quantities having been sold at different times to private parties.

The undervaluation of the bonded sugars does not prove to be so extensive as first supposed. The Special Treasury Agent and his assistants find that out of the 120,000 hogsheads and 9,000 boxes of sugar reappraised by them, not over 56 lots were undervalued. Some sugars of grade 15, and one case of grade 17, were passed on the 12 standard.

The Board of Excise yesterday granted fifty-five licenses.

A lot of goods remaining in the public store were sold at auction yesterday by J. H. DRAPER & Co., at ROBERTS' salesroom. The articles put up were of every variety, including soda barrels, rags, porelain, twine, &c., &c. Some very fair bids were made at the sale.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN at No. 90 Charlton-street, over the remains of MARIA WHITE, aged 26, a native of Ireland, whose death was believed to have been caused in a suspicious manner. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased returned from a funeral on Monday, and some friends were in her rooms carousing. They left at midnight, and one of the inmates heard some person fall down stairs. Somebody came in and after lighting a match left the house almost immediately. A son of the deceased subsequently found her on the stairs, and she was removed to her room. A *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. SHINE, who ascertained that death had resulted from a fracture of the skull. The Coroner decided to adjourn the investigation for a week in order to obtain further evidence.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at No. 138 Laurens-street, over the remains of PHILIP KOENER, who died in consequence of a fracture of the skull, sustained by a fall down stairs. Verdict, accidental death.

ANN MEYERS, who was severely burned by a bottle of benzine falling on a stove at No. 130 Church-street, died yesterday. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest.

GEORGE LUEDEKE, of No. 406 East Fifth-street, a laborer, was held by Justice DOWLING, yesterday, to answer a charge of having broken open the hall door of No. 29 Frankfort-street, and stolen $38 in money from the apartments of FREDERICK HAFFNER.

DANIEL R. LYDDY, who was admitted to practice at the November term of the Supreme Court, signed the roll yesterday, and took the required oath of office.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, CATHARINE MCKENNA was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a policeman's uniform. JOHN HART charged JAMES MUIR with biting off his finger. He was held to answer.

MORRIS STECK, charged with smuggling cigars on board the steamer *Eagle*, from Havana, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Commissioner STILLWELL yesterday.

Another adjournment for a week was obtained yesterday in the case of KUNER and LALOR, the two persons who are charged with forcibly seizing the property of a Frenchman under the pretext that they were Custom House officers. Counsel for the defendants procured the adjournment after stating that he desired an extension in order to introduce DEY and WHITELEY, now in Canada, as witnesses in the case.

The Woman Suffrage Association met yesterday at Packard's Institute, and after some discussion with regard to a constitution and by-laws, adjourned *sine die*.

United States Senator FRELINGHUYSEN has made Dr. HOLDICH, the Secretary of the American Bible Society, Rev. Dr. NOBLE, of the navy, Señor RIVERA, of the City of Mexico, and himself life members of the Evangelical Advertising Association.

There was a very pleasant reunion yesterday of the male pupils and their parents at Grammar School No. 37, corner of Eighty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. It was the semi-annual distribution of certificates prior to the Christmas holidays. One hundred and fifteen boys received certificates. The school numbers 320 pupils. The exercises consisted of singing and declamation by the boys, and addresses were delivered by M. L. A. FULLER, School Trustee, H. B. PERKINS, School Inspector of the Third District, S. S. PACKARD and Mr. PICCOT, of the New-York *Tribune*.

Yesterday morning, as the ferry boat *Pomona*, belonging to the North Shore (S. I.) Ferry Boat Company, touched New-Brighton, *en route* from Factoryville to the City, she was seized by Collector HAWKINS, of the First District, for nonpayment of the Government tax. The owners or representative of the Company came promptly forward and gave him a check for $6,000, being the amount of the back taxes due. The boat was then released. The seizure was quietly conducted, and the passengers detained only a few moments.

An amendment to the constitution aad by-laws of the New-York Stock Exchange was offered by S. V. WHITE at the last regular meeting of the Governing Committee, providing that in case of the death of any member the Exchange shall pay to his widow and children, if he leaves any, and if not, to his legal representatives, $10,000 as a gratuity free from all claims of indebtedness against such member; the sum of $10,000 to be made up by an assessment of $10 on each surviving member. This does not affect the sale of seats by heirs or claimants.

The mortality in this City for the week ending Dec. 18 was as follows: Small pox, 20; measles, 2; scarlatina, 26; diptheria, 3; croup, 6; whooping cough, 3; typhus fever, 2; typhoid, 18; cholera, 1; cholera morbus and other diarrhœal diseases, 1; other zymotic diseases, 18; total zymotic diseases, 118; accident or negligence, 12; other diseases, 314. Total, 444.

The scholars of Grammar School No. 3, in Hudson-street, had a pleasant time yesterday morning, the occasion being the closing up of work prior to the Christmas vacation, and the annual distribution of certificates. Hon. S. S. COX and several other members of the Board of Education delivered addresses. Over six hundred boys were present, and all showed the perfect order and discipline to which they have been trained by Mr. SUTHERLAND, the Principal of the school.

Dr. A. DOUAI lectured last evening on "The Glacial Formation of the Earth," before the members of the New-York Liberal Club, at their assembly room, Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue. He explained the nature of ice, and showed by example how snow is converted into ice, and by the process of thawing brought back again to its original state. He spoke at length on the formation and existence of glaciers, their action on other bodies, and their final dissolution.

A meeting of the members of the Chamber of Coöperative Industry was held last evening at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute. Mr. HILL, one of the members, made some remarks, in which he urged upon members the importance of combining, especially during the Winter months, for the purpose of getting fuel, groceries, &c., without the intervention of middlemen.

Mr. WM. H. POPE will recite selections from American poetry, at the new hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening. Mr. POPE is an elocutionist of credit and renown.

The Iron Moulders' Union held a largely-attended meeting last evening at No. 193 Bowery. The strike of the men at JACKSON's foundry was discussed, and the best means of competing with that establishment talked over. It was resolved to hold out firmly, and preparations were made for that purpose.

The Practical Painters' Association met last evening at No. 327 Bowery, Mr. THOMAS WHITEAD, President, in the chair. Officers were nominated for the ensuing six months.

The Engineers' Protective Association met last evening at No. 195 Bowery, Mr. E. P. DEMAREST in the chair. Regular business and preparations for their annual ball were the principal business before the meeting.

The act designating the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange and promissory notes, passed April 4, 1849, sets forth that payments due on Sunday and payable, but for the holiday (as in the case of Christmas and New Year's this year) on Saturday, must be made on Friday.

From 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning to 11 in the evening the mercury in the thermometer stood above 50°, (Fahr.) At 3 and 6 o'clock 52° was registered. Such extraordinary high temperature for December is noteworthy. At 11 o'clock on Thursday evening the mercury was at the freezing point, (32°.) Last year no such warm weather occurred in December, but only as far back as the early part of November, when on the 10th 55° was registered at 7 A. M. and meridian.

Last evening FRANCISCA BERRIMAN, a German woman, 21 years of age, living at No. 53 Eldridge-street, was fatally burned by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp.

A musical Christmas feast is to be given at Zion Church, in Madison-avenue, Bishop SOUTHGATE rector, on Christmas Day, when and where the choicest selections from HANDEL's "Messiah" are to be sung by Mme. SANARI, soprano; Miss BUELL, alto; Mr. HILL, tenor; Mr. BECKET, bass; and Professor GEORGE BRISTOW, the prominent composer and performer, will preside at the organ.

BROOKLYN.

At the annual election of Central Lodge No. 361, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn, held recently, The following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Jos. B. Jones, W. M.; David McGil, S. W.; F. V. Brush, J. W.; H. L. Wilson, Treasurer; Charles O. Hand, Secretary; Wm. Nightlenger, S. D.; John Higgs, J. D.; Fred. Clinton, S. W. C.; W. Van E. Luids, J. M. C.; Ansen Lewis, J. H. Blackmore, H. P. Lovrey, Trustees; F. R. Arboni, Tyler.

The new hall of the Port Jefferson Division Sons of Temperance has been completed. It was dedicated by G. W. P. STEPHEN MERRITT, of this city.

MCGEE, the man charged with stabbing DENNIS BURNS and DANIEL MARTIN on Front-street several weeks ago, was brought before Justice WALSH yesterday, and after hearing MARTIN's evidence, the substance of which was published at the time of the affray, the case was adjourned.

JAMES MORGAN, a United States marine, was arrested yesterday morning, having on his person considerable money, a couple of watches and two suits of clothing. He was drunk at the time. As the house of JOHN MCPHILIPS, a Navy Yard watchman, had been entered and robbed of $200 in money and a number of articles, and JAMES said he was the man who did it, Justice WALSH at once held him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

JAMES DURNING, an old man, (about 80 years,) was picked up by the Forty-second Precinct Police last evening, and he is now at the Station House in York-street, awaiting the call of his friends. He is demented, and, therefore, unable to tell his place of residence.

General STEWART L. WOODFORD will deliver his lecture on "PHIL SHERIDAN" in the Twelfth-street Reformed Church, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, this evening. He is sure to have a large audience.

Miss HERATUS HAROOTUNIA, a young and beautiful Turkish lady, was brought up before Judge TROY, in the County Court yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. It appeared that she was brought to this country by C. H. CHRISTIAN, the keeper of a confectionery establishment on Fulton-avenue, and abandoned; that she sought his protection, when he ordered her arrest, and caused Justice LYNCH to send her to the Penitentiary for two months. Judge TROY, on hearing the facts in the case stated, ordered the young lady's discharge, and recommended the District-Attorney to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the case.

Professor EATON will deliver a lecture on "Earth and Sky" before the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening.

The United States Treasury is ready to redeem the notes of the late Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, of Williamsburg.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER lectured to an overwhelming audience at the Plymouth Bethel last evening, on "Popular Proverbs."

Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE will lecture on "Our New House," at the Academy of Music, next Monday evening, for the benefit of the Masonic Board of Relief.

As soon as the weather shall be such as to form ice on the Prospect Park Lake, skaters will have an opportunity of enjoying themselves thereon.

LONG ISLAND.

A second order, fixed white light, illuminating the entire horizon, has been placed on the tower recently built on Little Gull Island, eastern entrance to Long Island Sound. The fourth order light will be withdrawn. The building consists of a gray granite tower, surmounted by a lantern painted black, and connected with the keeper's dwelling of red sandstone with granite trimmings, the dwelling being two stories high. During thick or foggy weather, a fog signal, consisting of a siren, operated by steam, will be sounded for five seconds, at intervals of twenty-five seconds. The bell now used as a fog signal will not be withdrawn, and in case of any derangement of the steam signal, will be used as a substitute.

Bishop LITTLEJOHN visited Roslyn on Sunday, and confirmed thirty-three persons, making his third visitation since his ordination.

In July a negro attempted a bold outrage on the person of Mrs. JOHN HENDRICKSON, of Flushing. He was compelled to desist by the shrieks of the lady and the onslaught of a dog, and succeeded in making his escape. The officers of the county have at last succeeded in capturing him. He has been identified by Mrs. HENDRICKSON, and is now confined in the Queens County Jail.

A party of drunken men visited Good Ground on Sunday, when a fight ensued between the party and some citizens, which resulted in the severe cutting of Mr. G. S. WELLS about the head and face.

During the past year 67,50,000 menhadden fish were taken in the Great South Bay.

CHARLES L. LINCOLN, editor of the Flushing *Journal*, who was stricken with paralysis on Thursday last, died at 6:15 A. M. yesterday at his residence in Flushing. Mr. LINCOLN was 61 years of age.

NATHANIEL MILLER, of South Haven, has been appointed agent for the Coast Wrecking Company.

At a meeting of the Presbyterians of Greenport on Monday evening, the salary of the pastor was advanced $300. JEREMIAH MOORE was reelected trustee for the ensuing year. Dr. STRATTON, pastor of the church, has received a call from the people of Newbury, Vt.

Most of the mills on the island have ceased running, owing to the low price of flour compared with the high price of grain.

GEORGE HULSE, of Easthampton, was shot through the hand recently while gunning, by CHARLES FILER. It was accidental.

The people of Quogue have subscribed $525 for the purpose of constructing a Presbyterian Church.

A small building on the premises of Mrs. COOPER, of Good Ground, was destroyed by fire a few evenings since, causing a loss of $200.

The ladies connected with the Suffolk County Agricultural Society have resolved to hold a horticultural exhibition in the Spring.

The Sag Harbor Branch Railroad is rapidly nearing completion. The rails are now laid as far as Canoe-place, and will be to the village of Southampton by the middle of January.

At a convocation of Sithra Chapter, No. 216, R. A. M., held on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. H. Corwin, High Priest; W. F. Hammond, King; W. D. Corey, Scribe; A. J. Wiggins, Treasurer; J. W. Gallup, Secretary; G. E. Post, Captain of Host; C. E. Tuthill, Principal Sojourner; Henry Fordham, Royal Arch Captain; A. Van Nostrand, M. of Third Vail; A. Krancher, M. of Second Vail; A. Brown, M. of First Vail; G. H. Corwin, C. D. Elmer, J. S. Gallup, Trustees.

T. JEFFERSON STEWART, of Port Jefferson, is about to publish a paper in the interest of the temperance societies in Queens and Suffolk Counties.

The late gale did great damage in the harbor of Port Jefferson. The vessels *Circle*, *Opera*, *Housatonic*, *Nancy*, *Susie*, *Berthie*, *Adele*, *Georgianna* and *Lark* were greatly disabled.

The Presbytery of Long Island are holding extra sessions in Setauket and Port Jefferson.

The tax on Huntington property for the support of the Union School is eighty-five cents on the $100.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the highway from Jamaica to Astoria will require additional legislation before they can complete their labors. The act required that the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment should complete their labors within the year, and that the amount should be added to the Tax levy for 1869. The Commissioners were unable to complete their labors, and will require additional powers from the coming Legislature.

The mail bags reported missing from Hicksville Station, Long Island Railroad, on Saturday last, have been found in the General Post Office at New-York, and returned to Huntington. They were carried through by mistake.

A resident of Winfield, in attempting to get on a Long Island railroad train while in motion at that place, Tuesday night, was struck by a Flushing train passing east, and seriously injured. He received a large gash on the left side of his head, and had one of his hips dislocated.

Yesterday forenoon, as H. W. LOVE, editor of the *Long Island Farmer*, was walking peaceably along the street in Jamaica, WM. SHAW, an Irishman, attacked and violently beat him with a shovel. Owing to a thick coat which Mr. LOVE had on, and an umbrella which he had in his hand at the time, he was not much injured. SHAW had taken to himself some strictures in the *Farmer*, and threatens to kill LOVE. A warrant was promptly issued by Justice SNEDICOR for his arrest.

The Catholics of Riverhead are erecting a new church on Abner-street, opposite the cemetery.

Early yesterday morning a burglar gained an entrance into the cellar of PETER VAN SECKLEN, near Jamaica, and stole butter, eggs and hams to the value of $50. JOHN HILER, a German, has been arrested on suspicion. Many of the farmers in the vicinity have been robbed in the same manner during the Fall.

The Catholic Church at Greenport has been enlarged by the addition of twenty feet.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A shocking accident occurred at WOOLSEY's distillery, Hastings-upon-Hudson, on Tuesday evening. A lad about 12 years old, named STEPHEN WALSH, while playing with some boys, slipped into one of the mash tubs and was thereby scalded up to his shoulders in a horrible manner. Some men employed in the building rescued the lad. But slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A barn belonging to Mr. FOGG, of White Plains, was discovered to be on fire last evening, and notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, it was entirely destroyed. Amount of damage not ascertained.

NEW-JERSEY.

At Orange yesterday morning a coal train on the Morris and Essex Railroad was almost completely demolished. An axle upon one of the forward cars broke, and the succeeding cars were thrown from the track, eight of them being smashed up.

It is stated that LEONHARDT SCHUMM, the Newark murderer, has been seen near New-Haven, and a special detail of Police has been set to watch certain points for the purpose of capturing him.

WM. KENNY was arrested at Roselle yesterday, charged with having committed the recent burglaries there.

CARL TRAUTS, a German, residing at No. 63 Broome-street, was arrested yesterday, charged by his wife with assault and battery, and with having deserted her to live with her washerwoman. He was held to bail.

Governor RANDOLPH has appointed ZEBULON M. WARD to be Surrogate of Passaic County.

WM. LITTELL, a young man who has been for years insane, was arrested early yesterday morning by Officer GARDINER, who interfered between the lunatic and his mother, and probably saved her life. LITTELL was yesterday sent to the Lunatic Asylum. The same individual entered the Executive Mansion at Washington a few weeks ago with the avowed intention of killing President GRANT.

JAS. MCCONNEL, a brakeman, was killed on the Morris and Essex Railroad on Tuesday, near Morristown, by falling under the wheels.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning the tea store of Messrs. TOWNSEND & SON, on Newark-avenue, in Jersey City, was destroyed by fire. The stock in the store was entirely consumed, entailing a loss of about $10,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,500. The insurance upon the stock is $8,000. The loss sustained by damage to the building is fully covered by insurance.

The trial of JOHN DICKEY for the murder of his wife was continued before Judge BEDLE at Hackensack, N. J., yesterday, and was given to the jury. At last accounts they had not presented a verdict.

JOSEPH SHEPHARD, in Jersey City, at an early hour yesterday morning was detected carrying an empty valise. He said a man had engaged him to throw the valise into a sink behind a house in Montgomery-street, and to tell the occupant of the house that he was wanted in New-York. An officer knocked at the door of the house and delivered to a man who answered, the message with which SHEPHARD had been intrusted. When they asked him for an explanation, he could only say it was all right—that SHEPHARD had been sent to him with a message from New-York. SHEPHARD was taken to the Station House, and the Recorder, after having heard the story, committed him for further examination.

A man named MCDONOUGH yesterday represented at the Police Station in Jersey City that he had been throttled and robbed of $50 in money on Tuesday night, by two highwaymen on Newark-avenue. No clue to the perpetrators of the outrage has yet been obtained.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 22—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money and 92⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85⅝; 1865, old, 84¾; 1867, 83⅛. Ten-forties, 82¾. Erie Railway Shares, 17⅜; Illinois Centrals, 99⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Sugar, 39s.@39s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot; to arrive, quiet.

ANTWERP, Dec. 22.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady at 60½f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 72f. 45c.

LONDON, Dec. 22—1 P. M.—Consols, 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛ for the account. Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86; 1865, old, 85; 1867, 84. Erie Railway Shares, 17⅜; Illinois Central, 99⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork flat and nominal. Lard flat and nominal.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Tallow firmer.

HAMBURG, Dec. 22.—Petroleum at Hamburg yesterday closed firm at 15 marc bancos 4 schilling.

BREMEN, Dec. 22.—Petroleum at Bremen yesterday closed firm at 6 thalers 63 groats.

HAVRE, Dec. 22.—COTTON—The market opens flat and quiet. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 136f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 135½f.

LONDON, Dec. 22—4:30 P. M.—Consols close at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 85⅝ for the issue of 1862; 84⅞ for the issue of 1865; and 83⅛ for the issue of 1867. Erie Railway Shares, 17; Illinois Central, 99⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed at 11⅛d. for Middling Uplands, and 11⅜d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9d. ℔ gallon.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 22.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet at 91⅝@91⅛, and closed flat and quiet at 91⅛.

HAVRE, Dec. 22.—Cotton closed quiet at 136f. on spot, and 135f. afloat.

ANTWERP, Dec. 22.—Petroleum closed firm at 60½f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—EXCHANGE quiet; 1-10 off buying; par@1-10 selling. FLOUR quiet; sales at $3@$4 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT declining; sales at 80½c.@80¾c. for No. 2; market, afternoon, heavy at 80⅛c. cash and seller December. CORN dull; sales at 73c. regular, 75c. for fresh receipts of No. 2; in the afternoon dull at 72½c. for No. 2. OATS quiet at 42½c.@42¾c. for No. 2. RYE dull; No. 2, 71c. BARLEY inactive and nominal at 75c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at 91c.@92c. PORK lower; sales at $28 75@$29 cash, $28 75@$29 25 seller January, closing at $28 62@$28 75 cash, $29 50@$29 75, seller February. LARD easier and weak at 16¾c.@17c., cash; 17¼c.@17½c., seller February. Sweet-pickled HAMS quiet at 15½c.@16c. BULK MEATS easier; nominally 13½c.@14c. for rough Sides; 14½c. for Short Ribs; 10½c.@11c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 14c. for Green Hams. Dressed HOGS active; sales at $10 50@$11. Live HOGS neglected; sales at $8 50@$9 75 for Common. CATTLE quiet at $4 50@$5 75 for fair Cows to light shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 37,500 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Barley, 9,000 head Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—TOBACCO heavy. COTTON nominal. FLOUR quiet; sales at $4@$4 25 for Superfine, $4 35@$5 75 for Family, $5 75@$6 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring, 85c.; No. 1 do., 95c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1@$1 05; No. 1 do., $1 13@$1 20. CORN declining; sales at 85c.@90c. for Mixed, 93c.@95c. for choice Fancy White. OATS heavy; sales at 55c.@56c. BARLEY steady at $1 15 for choice Minnesota. WHISKY dull at 95c. PORK lower; seller January, $30. Dry-salted MEATS—12c. for Shoulders, 15½c. for Clear Rib, 16c. for Clear Sides. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib, 18c.@18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18¾. LARD heavy; Steam, 17c.@17¼c.; Kettle, 17½c. CATTLE dull. Live HOGS dull; sales at $7@$9 90, latter for heavy. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 1,900 bushels; Corn, 5,500 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged, with a limited demand. CORN unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE dull and unchangd. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON heavy and dull; Middlings 23½c. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 94c.@95c., the inside rate for cash. PROVISIONS unsettled; all articles nominally lower. PORK offered at $29. Green MEATS, 10c.@15c. BACON, 14½c. for Shoulders, 18½c. for Sides. LARD, 18c. for Kettle; Steam offered at 17c. Live HOGS dull, lower and unsettled; accurate quotations cannot be given; offered at $9 25@$10. Dressed HOGS, $11@$12; no buyers; receipts, 7,500 head. Exchange dull at ½@1-10 off buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—CLOVERSEED in good demand at $8@$8 12½. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $5@$5 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 50@$6 25; Pennsylvania do. Extra Family, $5 50@$6 12½; Ohio do. Extra Family, $5 50@$6 25; Fancy, $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 25; Delaware, $1 29. RYE, $1@$1 05. CORN in light demand; Old Yellow, $1 04; New Yellow, [illegible]. OATS dull [illegible]. PROVISIONS dull and [illegible]. Mess PORK, [illegible]. LARD, 18½c. WHISKY firmer; held at $1 02 for wood and iron bound. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—COTTON heavy; Middling, 25c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@[illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]; City Mills Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]; Western Superfine, [illegible]; do. Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]. WHEAT very firm for Choice; Prime to Choice Red, [illegible]; White, [illegible]. CORN active; Yellow, [illegible]. OATS, [illegible]. Mess PORK quiet at [illegible]. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.; Shoulders, 15½c.; HAMS, 21c. LARD quiet at 19c. WHISKY very dull at $1; stock scarce.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 22.—FLOUR—Dray lots for city trade, selling only. WHEAT inactive. CORN firmer; sales 2,500 bushels Old No. 2 Western, 90c. in railroad elevator; five car lots New Ohio at 88c. in store. OATS dull and held at 51c. for No. 2 Western. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; sales 3,000 bushels two-rowed State about 90c. delivered. PEAS nominal, 90c. HIGHWINES dull; held at $1 03. PORK unsettled; asking $38 for heavy mess. LARD dull at 19c.@20c. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,860 head; market dull and ½c. lower; sales, 230 head at 5c.@5½c. for ordinary 6½c.@7½c. for fair to good, and 8c. for Extra. HOGS—Receipts light; market dull and drooping.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—COTTON active; sales 74 bales; Middling, 23½c. TOBACCO active; sales 67 hhds.; Lugs and Leaf, $6 25@$15; medium bright wrappers, $26 50. FLOUR active and unchanged. CORN unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. RYE unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $9@$10. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. HAMS, 22½c. LARD, 18¼c. WHISKY, 95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—COTTON active at 23¼c.@23½c. for Middling; sales, 8,100 bales; receipts, 6,853 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 6,699 bales; to Bremen, 2,164 bales. CORN lower at $1 10. OATS—St. Louis, 64c.@65c.; Ohio River, 62c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY, $25. PORK dull and lower at $31 50. LARD—Tierce, 19¼c. WHISKY quiet at $1 05@$1 10. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 120¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 130¾; New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ¼ ℔ cent. discount.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—FLOUR and CORN unchanged. WHEAT, 84c. for No. 1, 80¼c. for No. 2. OATS firm; sales at 43c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. BARLEY declining; sales at $1 10. Dressed HOGS heavy; sales at $11@$11 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—FLOUR—Superfine, $4 62½, an advance of 12½c.; Extra, $5 50; there have been free arrivals of Oregon brands; Superfine, $4@$4 50; Extra, $5@$5 50. WHEAT quiet; strictly Choice, $1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 83¾.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 22.—COTTON dull and nominal; sales at 23c.@24c.; receipts, 1,381 bales; exports, 1,366 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 91c.@92c. OATS, 68c.@70c. PORK, $32 50. LARD, 19¼c.@20½c. Bulk Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 17c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 22.—Spirits of TURPENTINE dull at 39c. RESIN dull and nothing doing. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR quiet at $2. COTTON weak.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 22.—COTTON closed quiet at the inside figures; sales, 250 bales; Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.; receipts, 980 bales; exports, 264 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22.—COTTON closed dull, but easier; sales, 200 bales; Middling, 23½c.@24c.; receipts, 2,007 bales; exports coastwise, 478 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—The COTTON market closed active at lower rates; sales 956 bales; receipts, 1,345 bales; Middling, 22¾c.@23c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 22.—COTTON closed dull; receipts, 8,601 bales; sales 250 bales; Middling, 23¾c.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX has prepared several beautiful festive styles of Hats expressly for holiday wear. No wearer of a Knox hat can look anything else than jolly. No. 212 Broadway.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 22—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	W	Cloudy	30
Halifax	N	Clear	22
Portland	S. E.	Snowing	30
Boston	S. E.	Cloudy	36
New-York	E.	Raining	48
Philadelphia	N. E.	Raining	48
Wilmington	E.	Raining	48
Washington	N. E.	Raining	42
Richmond	S.	Raining	56
Oswego	S.	Raining	38
Buffalo	S.	Raining	46
Chicago	S. W.	Cloudy	22

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Dec. 23	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Dec. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Dec. 25	New-York	Havre.
Pennsylvania	Dec. 25	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Columbia	Dec. 23	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	Dec. 23	New-York	Vera Cruz.
North America	Dec. 23	New-York	Rio.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, by the steamship *North America*, close at the General Post Office at 1 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bemen, by the *Deutschland*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 22—*In steamship Colorado, for Liverpool*.—Rev. J. M. Lauren and lady, Rev. S. B. Raud and lady, Rev. Mr. Jameson and lady.

DEC. 22—*In steamship Siberia, for Liverpool*.—E. Price, Geo. S. Page, D. Lewis, J. Charlesworth, J. Stinson, Jas. Hill, Geo. Hamilton, John Wingate.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets...... 4 37 | Moon rises. 9 47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 52 | Gov. Island.11 41 | Hell Gate.. 1 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Siberia, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand; Brunette, Fowler, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard.

Ships Lake Erie, (Br.,) Slater, London, W. Nelson, Jr.; Winged Hunter, Small, Boston, J. Atkinson & Co.

Barks H. A. Litchfield, Sleeper, Callao, J. S. Ingraham & Co.; Teresa, (Dutch,) Galle, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Parga, (Br.,) Newby, Kingston, Jam., G. F. Bulley & Co.; John Griffin, Downey, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. S. P. Smith, Dodge, Hayti, Miller & Houghton; Blanca, (Br.,) McNab, St. Johns, N. F., Bowring & Archibald; Nevada, Davis, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; T. D. Wilder, Holmes, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Katie Ranger, Martin, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lookout, Shaw, Norfolk.

Canal boat H. Seymour, Farton, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool Dec. 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Price, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Chas. A. Farwell, Denham, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. and 42 passengers to B. I. H. Trask, Jr. Nov. 19, lat. 49 24, lon. 10 28, signalized a British ship showing Nos. 2,874, 4th distg. pendant, 10 ds. from Liverpool for New-Orleans. Dec. 8, lat. 38 26, lon. 59 23, signalized a N. G. ship, showing Nos. 8,832, 4th distg. pendant, steering E. Dec. 13, lat. 38 22, lon. 67 30, passed brig Morning Light, (of New-Haven,) steering S. E. Dec. 17, lat. 38 40, lon. 70 30, signalized ship Gettysburg, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Ship Armada, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Calcutta July 31, and Sands Head Aug. 4, with linseed to Harbeck & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 10, sighted St. Helena Oct. 22, and crossed the equator Nov. 6, in lon. 34 W. Has been 24 ds. from Bermuda, with constant northerly and westerly gales.

Ship Harvest Queen, Jansen, Liverpool 21 ds., with mdse. and 57 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Marie, (Dutch,) Slink, Padang Sept. 14, with coffee, cassia, &c., to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Oct. 24, sighted St. Helena Nov. 7, and crossed the equator Nov. 20, in lon. 29 30. Had fine weather the greater part of the passage; 18th, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., during which lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Waugh, Guantanamo 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co. Had heavy weather greater part of the passage; sprung foremast, shifted cargo, &c. Dec. 21, at 7:45 P. M., off Barnegat, was nearly run into by steamship Alaska, hence for Aspinwall; was on the starboard tack when the steamer run directly across our bow. Was obliged to bear hard up to escape the collision.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, Demerara 32 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage; was 9 ds. north of Hatteras. Dec. 18, lat. 36, lon. 75, experienced a heavy gale from S. to W. S. W., lasting 20 hours; lost and split sails, &c.; Dec. 22, 25 miles S. E. of Barnegat, passed a lot of wreck stuff, doors, ship's houses, &c.

Bark Wallace, Adams, Buenos Ayres 50 ds., in ballast to Calvin Adams. Experienced strong N. and N. E. winds from lat. 21 to 19 in the South Atlantic. Had fine weather the remainder of the passage. Crossed the equator Nov. 30, in lon. 38. Sld. in co. with bark Arizona, for New-York.

Bark Jared, (Aust.,) Novak, Liverpool 40 ds., with salt to order. Was 8 ds. to Tuskar with strong westerly gales. Had also heavy weather in the Gulf Stream.

Brig Machias, (of Jonesport,) Whiting, Old Harbor, Jam., 28 ds., with 200 tons ironwood to Henry De Cordova & Co.—vessel to [illegible]. Had heavy weather; Dec. 12, off Frying-pan Shoals, in a heavy S. E. gale, lost 20 or 25 tons of ironwood from deck [illegible]; the following day, passed a deck of lumber, and on the 21st, off Absecom, saw the hatch combing, apparently of a large vessel, painted blue.

Brig [illegible], (of Nassau,) [illegible], Havana 12 ds., with [illegible] to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to [illegible] & Sons. Had strong N. E. winds the entire passage. Dec. 16, off Hatteras, spoke brig Sea Queen, (of Portland,) from [illegible] for Holmes' Hole with loss of sails and short of provisions, of which we furnished them a supply.

Brig Emily, (of Indianola,) West, Pensacola 21 ds., with lumber and cotton to Dowley, Corners & Co.—vessel to Tupper & Beattie. Had heavy northerly and westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 18, off Hatteras, experienced a terrific gale from S., with a very heavy sea, during which lost deck load of about 15,000 feet of lumber, and was obliged to throw overboard a quantity of old junk and resin to right the vessel.

Brig Monte Christo, Munsell, Monte Christo, (St. Domingo,) Dec. 8, via Turk's Island Dec. 12, with logwood and fustic to J. W. Currier & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros. Had strong gales entire passage; 18th inst., off Hatteras Cape, experienced a terrific gale from S. S. E. to W. N. W. 14th inst., was in co. with brig Henry H. Seavy, bound N.

Brig J. D. Lincoln, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Merryman, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Lunt Bros. Had moderate weather. Sld. in co. with brig Isabella, for New-York, and brig Helen Stewart, for Philadelphia.

Brig John Macdonald, (of St. John, N. B.,) Stiles, Exuma, Bahamas, 10 ds., with salt to Montell & Barton. Had moderate weather.

Bark Atlantic, (N. G.,) Scheffenhuber, Liverpool 60 ds., with salt to C. Tobias & Co. Had westerly gales the first part of the passage, the latter light easterly winds.

Brig Isola, Cables, Savannah 12 ds., with lumber for New-Bedford.

Brig David B. Doane, Vesey, Fall River.

Schr. E. Richardson, Nelson, Apalachicola 28 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, splitting sails and doing considerable damage to the vessel; Dec. 19, lat. 35 40, lon. 73 50, while lying to in a very heavy gale from N. W., shipped a tremendous sea, which broke away the fastenings of deck load, washing it, together with the water casks, overboard, started forward house, and filled the forecastle and galley with water.

Schr. Maria Elizabeth, (Mex.,) Llado, Tabasco 44 ds., with mahogany. Bound to Boston; put into this port on account of head winds. Has had heavy northerly gales the entire passage; lost two topsails, jib, flying jib, and split mainsail.

Schr. Port-au-Plata, Montgomery, Puerto Plata, St. Domingo, with lignumvitae, fustic, &c., to Eggers & Heinlein. Has had heavy N. and N. E. gales during the passage; lost jibboom, foretopmast, sails, &c.

Schr. Fish Hawk, McLean, Grand Menan Isle 10 ds., with 500 bbls. fresh frozen herring to order.

Schr. Lena Hunter, Perry, Allyn's Point, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. T. Weaver, Young, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel Fish, Perry, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Morrell, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ripple, Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Riker, Norwalk.

Schr. Orortta, McFarland, Providence.

Schr. Mariner, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Murphy, New-Haven.

Sloop Brooks, ——, from wreck of steamship Grecian, at New Inlet, with mdse. to Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.

WIND—At sunset, S., thick.

Below.

Ship Minden, (of London,) Dolbell, from Manila July 12, via Mauritius Oct. 1, by pilot boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

Sailed.

Steamships Siberia and Colorado, for Liverpool; Fairbanks, for Wilmington, N. C.; bark Eliza, for Boston, in tow of the wrecking steamer Rescue.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Arr. steamer Tripoli, Liverpool; barks Metis, Gottenburg; Navasota, Pascagoula; brigs Aroostook, Cadiz; Lizzie Troop, Sagua; H. M. Putnam, New-Orleans; Josephine, Baltimore; Milwaukee, Elizabethport; Potomac, New-York; schr. Princess, do.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—Sld. steamer Maryland, for Baltimore.

Arr. schr. Admiral, from Philadelphia.

Off the Port—Ship David Brown, from Newport, England.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 22.—Passed in for Richmond—Brig John Crystal, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 20.—Arr. schrs. Paul & Thompson, R. K. Vaughan, Lizzie C. Hickman, and Hattie Paige, Boston, for Philadelphia; John S. Detwiller, Gloucester, for do.; Thomas G. Smith, Addie Ryarson, and Tantamount, Philadelphia, for Boston; Ida F. Wheeler, do., for Portland; A. F. Randolph, (Br.,) do., for St. John, N. B.; Lake, Rondout, for Boston; Isabel L. Pierce, Tangier, for do.; Lodi, Elizabethport, for do.; Maud Webster, Bucksport, for Bridgeport; Ida A. Jayne, Boston, for Brookhaven; P. L. Smith, Baltimore, for Portsmouth.

21st. A. M.—Arr. bark Isabel, of and from Buenos Ayres 50 ds. for Boston; brigs Cosmos, Philadelphia, for Boston; Lizabel, Baltimore, for do.; Crocus, South Amboy, for do.; schrs. T. Stinickson, R. W. Tull, Ruth Shaw, Amos Edwards, Trade Wind, J. H. Wainwright, and Edwin T. Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia; Gettysburg, do., for Richmond, Va.; Sarah Wooster, Elizabethport, for Boston; Laurel, Morris River, N. J., for do.; Decorra, South Amboy, for do.; Annie E. Glover, Charleston, for do.; Sabao, Calais, for New-York; Ida May, do., for Newport, R. I.; G. W. Kimball, Jr., Rockland, for New-York; S. L. Burns, Eastport, for do.; Crescent Lodge, Pembroke, for do.; Osseo, (Br.,) Providence, for St. John, N. B.; Alice Myrick, (Br.,) do., for Savannah; Calvin, Philadelphia, for Portland; Alabama, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. Rocket, P. L. Smith, Thomas G. Smith, Addie Ryarson, A. F. Randolph, (Br.,) Tantamount, Lodi, Isabel L. Pierce, R. K. Vaughan, Calvin, Decorra, Laurel, Sarah Wooster.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 22.—Sld. steamship Isaac Bell, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 22.—Arr. steamer W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

The steamer Lucille, from Baltimore, was driven ashore at New Inlet Bar last night. Tugs have gone to her assistance. Her condition is unknown.

Miscellaneous.

Steamer Geo. B. Upton, sunk at Hallett's Point, was pumped out and placed on the Dry Dock on 22d by Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.

Spoken, &c.

Eleonore—Br. bark, from Padang for London, Oct. 24, off the Cape of Good Hope.

Albertana—Br. bark, from the Coast of Guinea for Boston, Nov. 20, lat. 1 N., lon. 29 W.

Webster Barnard—Schr., from Boston for Jacksonville, Dec. 8, lat. 36 05, lon. 73 26.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, bark John H. Pearson, ready to sail for New-York; also brigs Agenora and Clara Goodrich, to sail for New-York in about 3 weeks.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 22.—The steamship Samaria arrived at this port yesterday at 10 P. M.

Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The brig Recovery, from Quebec, has arrived at the Isle of Portland, leaking. She was obliged to throw her deck load overboard.

CHAMPAGNE.

NAPOLEON'S CABINET

dépôt

BOUCHÉ FILS & Cº MAREUIL-SUR-AY

FOR SALE BY LEADING
WINE MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

ICE PITCHERS,
SILVER PLATED,
PORCELAIN LINED,
The Latest Improvement and
Best Article Made.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway.

BEEBES RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up, and warranted by
JANES & KIRTLAND.
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Ice Cream and Jelly Molds, Cake Prints, Ornamenting Tubes, &c.
JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON,
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POTENT AND POWERFUL, AFFORDing instant relief. HYATT's Swiss Liniment in all Aches or Pains is a cure. 50 cents. Sold by druggists.

THE HOLIDAYS COMING—AND EVErybody going to M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S, No 680 BROADWAY, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c.

$1 Greenback
EQUAL TO A
GOLD DOLLAR!
PRICES REDUCED TO GOLD VALUE AND GREENBACKS ACCEPTED AT PAR.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
398, 400 and 402 Bowery,
Have REDUCED THE PRICES of their entire stock of MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
And now offer
OVERCOATS, usual price $40, now $30.
OVERCOATS, usual price $30, now $22 50.
OVERCOATS, usual price $25, now $18 75.
OVERCOATS, usual price $20, now $15.
OVERCOATS, usual price $18, now $13 50.
Our stock MUST BE SOLD, and all who want Clothing have now an opportunity to purchase what they want at PRICES AS LOW AS THEY CAN POSSIBLY FALL on the resumption of specie payments.

ADAMS,
CHANDLER
& CO.
Offer an UNEQUALED assortment of FINE
SILVER-PLATED
WARE,
of their OWN MANUFACTURE, for the HOLIDAY TRADE, and GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE.
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CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS,
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Prayer Books,
[WITH THE ADDITIONAL HYMNS,]
IN EVERY VARIETY OF BINDING, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND
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GREAT REDUCTION
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THE BALANCE OF OUR
WINTER STOCK OF READY-MADE
CLOTHING
AT COST.
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN,)
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
NEAR CANAL-ST.
N. B.—Open Christmas Eve till 9, and morning till 12 M.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MOST POPular resort is M. J. PAILLARD & CO.'S Musical Boxes, works of art, fancy goods. No. 680 Broadway.

Skates! Skates!
NEW-YORK CLUB.
AMERICAN RINK.
SILVER-PLATED RINK.
NO STRAPS. Made of the finest CAST STEEL, by
BARNEY & BERRY.
Also, Skates of all ordinary patterns sold at retail by
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Near Broadway,
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only for the
HOLIDAYS,
AT SUCH LOW PRICES
As never were witnessed in this country before.

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HAVE NOW RECEIVED
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SHOPPING AND TRAVELING BAGS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
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FINE FANCY GOODS
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A SMALL SELECTION OF
ENGLISH JEWELRY,
MEDIÆVAL IN STYLE, BRILLIANT IN COLOR, ENAMELED, GOLD TRACERY IN RELIEF, SET WITH ORIENTAL ONYX AND PRECIOUS STONES.
LIQUOR CASES,
CIGAR AND GAME BOXES,
WRITING DESKS, PAPETERIES,
BOOK RACKS, STATIONERY, CABINETS,
DRESSING CASES, DISPATCH BOXES,
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COROMANDEL, POLLARD OAK, ONYX WOOD, ENGLISH WALNUT, OLIVE, AND OTHER
CHOICE WOODS,
WITH GILT AND INLAID MOUNTINGS.
Their store will be open in the evening until Jan. 1.
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NO. 199 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING
THEIR SUPERIOR
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No family should be without some of our
CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES,
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They are the PUREST, BEST and CHEAPEST Wines in the market, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at the Pioneer House,
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AT RETAIL.
ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
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CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.,
beg to inform the public, that they will commence their
RETAIL CHRISTMAS SALES
ON
FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF DECEMBER.

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MILLER & WILSON,
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Offer their entire stock of
FINE GOLD JEWELRY
At retail
To their patrons and the
PUBLIC GENERALLY,
At wholesale prices,
until
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
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GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, DRESSING, SMOKERS' AND WRITING CASES, BOXES AND DESKS, JET JEWELRY, OPERA GLASSES, RICH PEARL, BONE AND GILT FANS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES, PARIAN, CARVED WOOD, &c., &c., AT REDUCED GOLD RATES, BY
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